FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 JUNE 1985

Libya

Monitored Libyan media have not been observed to mention Libya's closure of the "Libyan Brotherhood Bureau" in Damascus as reported by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon on 3 June. The radio contended the closure follows "differences" over the Palestinian camps war in Lebanon.

Iran-Iraq

Weekend fighting between Iran and Iraq continued with an Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by Baghdad radio stating their forces on 31 May launched a "violent raid" on Tehran as well as two other cities, and also chased an enemy F-4 back into Iran where they shot it down. Dismissing the Iraqi F-4 claim, an Iranian defense spokesman cited by IRNA the same day observed that all Iranian jet fighters returned "safely" to their bases from successful operations in Iraq. In a later Iraqi military communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio, Iraq described a 31 May "lightning destructive raid" on Mehrabad airport, which IRNA countered the same day, claiming that Iraqi aircraft failed to infiltrate Tehran airspace. This Iraqi communique also disclosed a "sweeping" offensive east of the Tigris sector where, after a "fierce battle," Iraqi forces siezed and took control of the "islands." A Hanifah forces commander, in a 2 June press statement cited by INA, stated that this Tigris offensive gained control of the "Iranian communications centers deep inside the marshland." The Iranian Joint Staff communique for 31 May carried by IRNA only mentioned southern front battles in the Arvand River and Bayat regions but maintained they "completely destroyed" an Iraqi radar station at Ravanduz and listed attacks on 14 other military-economic installations throughout the day.

On 1 June, when a Panamanian-registered freighter was attacked, Tehran radio citing news agencies maintained it was hit by an "unidentified plane" as it sailed from a Saudi Arabian port; however, Voice of the Masses radio cited Bahraini maritime sources to the effect that "Iranian aircraft" hit the ship. In other 1 June attacks, Tehran radio reported an Iranian military claim that an Iraqi plane was downed in the Piranshah area, but this was denied the next day by an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA. The Iranian War Information Headquarters in an IRNA report also announced that Iran retaliated against Iraq for resuming attacks on civilian areas under the "orders of the United States" by firing a missile on Baghdad which, according to later reports by Tehran radio, caused "great damage" to the Iraqi radio-TV station. The Iraqi Armed Forces communique on 2 June from Baghdad radio acknowledged the Baghdad attack without mentioning any details and noted three more 1 June raids on Tehran and Mehrabad airport, as well as a 2 June attack on Ilam. Iran's military communique for 1 June listed a total of 16 Iraqi towns or military centers attacked during the day.

Iraqi planes made a successful raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island 2 June according to a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio, who also claimed two more "destructive raids" on Tehran within 4 minutes on the same day. IRNA reported "a number of people" were killed or wounded in the attack. The 2 June Iranian military communique cited by the agency disclosed "heaviest clashes" on the southern front at Majnun Island and Nahr Anbar areas and attacks against 15 military-industrial centers. The agency's 2 June reports also stated Iranian troops shelled a "strategic" bridge in Basra, halting Iraqi supply movements, and recounted Iraqi attacks against five Iranian cities.

PLO Leaders' Statements

Describing the PFLP stand regarding Syria and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, PFLP leader George Habash in an interview broadcast by Radio Monte Carlo on 31 May observed that the Lebanese camp situation indicates a "crisis" in relations with Syria since this tragedy could not occur without a "green light" from Damascus, but denied a rapprochement in any way with 'Arafat who represents the "political butchering of the Palestinian revolution." Reiterating Habash's views on the crisis in Syrian relations over Amal's attacks on Palestinian camps, PFLP spokesman Abu Sharif Bassam in a 1 June *AL-BAYAN* interview, praised Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) relations with Libya as "very good."

A member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) Political Bureau, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, in an interview broadcast by Radio Monte Carlo on 31 May, expressed the hope that Syria will use its influence on the Amal movement to stop the "ongoing massacre," contending that there are "no heavy weapons" in the camps, "particularly in Beirut" and that the camps' popular committees should be responsible for internal security. Rabbuh speculated that claims about "the armed return to the south is only a pretext" for Israel's security plans there. Reconciliation within the PLO can be restored when "all abide by the PLO program," he maintained. Meanwhile, DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah is in Moscow on a short visit to discuss the Lebanese situation, KUNA disclosed.

As for Fatah, Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, in an exclusive statement to WAFA cited by Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio, urged all Palestinian factions to "rise above their differences to confront the Damascus regime's conspiracy to liquidate the Palestine question" and achieve national unity based on the PNC's resolutions. Commenting on the theme of Palestinian unity, Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan in a Radio Monte Carlo interview broadcast 31 May welcomed the PFLP and DFLP, adding "the door is always open." He also confirmed that "some of our brothers in the leadership" thanked and encouraged Libyan officials. PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman stated that the PLO

leadership welcomes the Libyan stand, Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio announced.

Lebanon

Although Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, in a 2 June statement cited by Jerusalem radio, announced that only a "few soldiers" will remain after the IDF completes its withdrawal on 6 June, Beirut radio reported on 3 June that an armored Israeli force "entered" several Tyre district villages previously evacuated by the IDF. Other weekend fighting erupted in Tyre when the Amal movement beseiged the Al-Buss camp 2 June, Voice of Lebanon radio observed. In the south, Amal fighters attacked six Lahd positions on 31 May and a seventh on 1 June, while thePopular Liberation Army and Lahd fought at the Kafr Falus-Lib'a-'Ayn al-Mir axis 2 June, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, Islamic Popular Resistance forces and Arab Democratic Party members renewed fighting in Tripoli on 3 June, Voice of Lebanon radio stated. Following the Amal movement's 31 May cease-fire for Palestinian camps in Beirut, clashes broke out again 1 June with 3 June fighting continuing at Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila while the Sabra camp fortifications were still being blown up, the radio related. The death toll for the 2 weeks of fighting rose to 502 dead and 2,363 wounded, Beirut radio reported 2 June.

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'Arafat Meets With U.S. Senate Delegation

JN020726 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Jun 85 pp 1, 21

[Tawfiq al-'Abid dispatch]

[Text] Informed Palestinian sources have revealed that a secret meeting, which lasted until 0100 on Thursday morning, was held between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and a U.S. congressional delegation led by Richard Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

These sources told *SAWT AL-SHA'B* that during the meeting 'Arafat raised the issue of the method which the United States uses to deal with the PLO and which he described as inconsistent and with many faces. He said: The United States held negotiations with the PLO on several occasions, particularly during the crisis of the U.S. hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and during the Israeli siege of Beirut. 'Arafat asked: Why does it refuse to talk to members of the organization now?

The sources indicated that 'Arafat had told the delegation that the organization has pertinent documents signed by U.S. envoy Philip Habib during the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon and as a result of which the PLO agreed to leave Beirut.

The sources said that the Palestinian official asked for convincing explanations for the U.S. Administration's refusal to hold a dialogue with the PLO. He said: The U.S. stand is unjustified and is not in harmony with the reality U.S. officials are familiar with.

Responding to a question, these sources said that Lugar had promised to exert pressure on the U.S. Administration through Congress and through the Arab community, which is currently active in the United States, to initiate a dialogue with the PLO through its UN representative Zuhdi al-Tarazi.

According to the Palestinian sources, the U.S. official will pursue his efforts to get the U.S. Congress to issue a new decision, repealing its previous decision, which stipulates not negotiating with the PLO and which was adopted when Henry Kissinger was secretary of state.

'Arafat Addresses Message to Beirut Palestinians

GF312020 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, addressed a message last night to our heroes in Beirut and Lebanon. The message says:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "They want to extinguish the light of God with their mouths, but God will have his light prevail even if the unbelievers do not like it." [Koranic verse]

O heroic brothers defending the honor, dignity, and life of the Palestinians in our proud camps in Beirut and Lebanon. O every child, man, and women of our great people in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah! O our honorable and struggling Lebanese brothers comrades-in-arms! The Palestinian people everywhere and your Arab and Muslim nation are following with pride and admiration your magnificent stand in the face of the rabid campaigns of liquidation by those who have departed from the path of right and who have gone against all Arab, Islamic, and humanitarian principles, and are noting the honorable and united Palestinian-Lebanese stand in the face of the plot against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Your magnificent stand embodies your great loyalty to your people and nation and embodies your continued progress on the path of victory which we have forged together with sweat and blood until it became a source of pride at a time when the enemies and agents have rallied together to humiliate our people and nation and to destroy all the great values that you embody by your magnificent steadfastness and your stubborn and intractable resistance.

O heroic brothers, you are not fighting only to defend our women and children but you are also fighting to thwart the diabolical plot for sectarian partition, a plot that aims to devastate Lebanon, Palestine, and the Arab nation so that the region will enter — through the plan of the United States, Israel, and their agents — a stage of collapse and capitulation, a stage of balkanizing the entire region. Perhaps you realize this with your deep awareness. You are determined to continue the steadfastness and fight to foil the plot and topple its ringleaders and collaborators in the region.

The plot is aimed against your survival and existence in Lebanon. It aims to disarm you in accordance with the secret agreement with Murphy to protect Israel against your blows and (?struggle). Therefore, we must be vigilant in the face of all the current plots because having failed to humiliate and subjugate you they are pushing their agents to disarm you of your guns and to strike at your revolution and your (?struggle). However, these plots and maneuvers will definitely be crushed on the rock of your steadfastness and faith.

Greetings to you O heroes! Greetings to everyone who is standing fast in our proud and giving refugee camps! Greetings to the honorable Lebanese who are surrounding you with their hearts! Greetings to your guns, the makers of Beirut's glory and the protectors of this great and historic glory! May God grant you success and take care of you and make firm your steps on the road of right, struggle, and victory.

It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] Your Brother, Abu 'Ammar.

Al-Qadhdhafi's Adviser Contacts Yasir 'Arafat

JN020735 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] During the past few hours, contacts were held between Libyan officials and the PLO's legitimate leadership on the latest developments in the Beirut refugee camps and the aggressions and massacres to which these camps are being subjected at the

hands of the Amal movement forces and the Lebanese Army. Palestinian sources told *SAWT AL-SHA'B* that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's political adviser telephoned PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Amman yesterday evening. The Libyan official briefed 'Arafat on the Libyan Government's efforts during the past few days aimed at halting the conspiracy against the refugee camps in Beirut which is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

'Arafat Receives Soviet, Chinese Envoys in Amman

JN011731 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Soviet ambassador in Amman yesterday. He asked him to convey an urgent message to the Soviet leadership on the threats to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in light of the continuation and escalation of the annihilation onslaughts against the Beirut camps by the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army, in addition to the Syrian regime's support for and participation in these liqudatory onslaughts.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has also received the PRC ambassador in Amman and asked him to convey a similar message to the PRC leadership on the threats to our Palestinian people in their steadfast camps in Beirut and on the need for immediate and urgent action to stop the annihilation campaign against our people in Beirut by the Amal movement with the Syrian regime's full support.

DFLP's Hawatimah Issues Plea on Beirut Fighting

GF311924 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 May 85

["Text" of cable sent by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, DFLP, to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress — date not given]

[Text] Respected leader President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Amal, Lebanese, and other forces yesterday completely destroyed Sabra and Al-Da'uq camps. The fanatic bombardment did not spare a thing.

Our fighters defended their people until the last bullet, and they are still fighting at Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah in Beirut. Bulldozers are completely demolishing the Sabra and Al-Da'uq camps, which indicates that what is being sought is not just to disarm our people but to remove the camps, force our people to leave, and overcome the Palestinian revolution.

The plot is evil and its results will be deep and extensive in all aspects. We call upon you to work toward putting an end to this criminal plot and to intervene to save the lives of children who are defending Sabra and Al-Da'uq and who have fallen wounded or captive. The massacres are on a large scale, unimaginable by the human mind. The eradication of our people is the goal.

[Signed] Nayif Hawatimah.

DFLP's Hawatimah Arrives in Moscow for Talks

LD021850 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1804 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (KUNA) — Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived in Moscow this evening for a short visit, heading a senior delegation.

Hawatimah told KUNA that "the visit comes within the framework of the talks and the consultations with Soviet leaders, which are aimed at acquainting them with the latest developments in the deteriorating situation in Beirut caused by the savage attacks carried out by some factions of the Amal movement, with the help of the 6th and 8th Brigades of the Lebanese Army, against the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps, which have claimed thousands of dead and wounded in the attempt to remove them from Beirut

He added that the program of his visit is unknown; however, his talks with Soviet leaders will begin tomorrow on the same subject.

DFLP Official on Attacks on Beirut Refugee Camps

GF011700 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 31 May 85 pp 1, 17

[Salva Ustuwani dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive statement to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* in Damascus, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, announced that despite all efforts and mediations during the past days to reach a cease-fire agreement and a political compromise that ensures the security of the refugee camps and the interests of the national Lebanese forces, the violent aggression against the refugee camps is continuing. He said that the leadership of the Amal movement has rejected all the proposals presented to it, including the proposals presented by Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party, in the name of the national democratic front which called for an immediate cease-fire and for security measures in the refugee camps with the contribution and participation of the national Lebanese front.

'Abd Rabbuh added that Nabih Birri totally rejected these proposals and insisted that the camps should hand over their weapons to the aggressors — the 6th Brigade and Amal movement. 'Abd Rabbuh said this would result in the refugee camps being subjected to further massacres which will be more savage than the ones they have been subjected to in the past days. He said that Birri wants the refugee camps to surrender and that he does not want a political solution to the fighting.

'Abd Rabbuh held the Amal leadership and the Lebanese Army completely responsible for delaying all efforts and for leading

these efforts to a deadlock. He said that the military operations are continuing and that the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army carried out even fiercer military operations last night and this morning in order to force the camps to subjugate to the power of weapons and in order to impose all their conditions on our people.

Asked who stands to benefit from the continuation of the fighting, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh said: It is the U.S. plan in the region that stands to benefit from the events because the United States is seeking to emasculate the victory achieved by the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and is also seeking to cover up its moves and activities in the region.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh added: These attacks aim to drive the Palestinian people to despair. There is only one way out that is being offered to them: To give up their struggle and to accept the capitulatory plans and solutions that are being proposed to them. Our fighters and masses in the refugee camps are struggling so that our people will preserve their right to continue the struggle for their national rights. The defense of the refugee camps is not in order to establish a state within a state in Lebanon, nor is it to give the Palestinians a special position, but its purpose is to preserve our people's national identity and to safeguard their right to struggle. For this reason, our fighers and people have remained steadfast throughout the past days. Such steadfastness is not only an obstacle to the U.S. plan and the conspirators who have provoked the battles, but it is also an obstacle for those who call for capitulation and who have been trying to persuade our people and are still trying to persuade them to accept their plans and accords.

Asked about the entry of the Arab Deterrent Force [Syrian forces] into Beirut and President al-Jumayyil's talks in Damascus, 'Abd Rabbuh said:

The entry of the deterrent force into Beirut is a Lebanese affair. If all the Lebanese national [wataniyah] parties agree on such a step, we in the Palestinian revolution will not object. It is the Lebanese national forces that can judge the interest of their country best and it is they who assess the guarantees for Lebanon's safety. The guarantee for the protection of the refugee camps is, in our view, to keep our arms and not to hand them over so that we can defend the national survival of our fighters and people and their right to a free will. As for the form of organizing the presence of weapons in the refugee camps, this can be discussed and resolved with the parties concerned at the appropriate time and not with a particular party or organization, especially if that organization is the Amal movement.

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PNSF Criticizes 'Arafat Recognition of 242, 338

JN020805 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus -- The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has affirmed that Yasir 'Arafat has made new concessions by agreeing to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the right of the Zionist entity to exist. An official PNSF source said that King Husayn's talks and statements in Washington confirm these concessions and reaffirm the insistance of 'Arafat and his deviationist leadership to proceed on the path of defeatism and capitulation under enemy conditions, which would result in a sellout and a dissipation of our people's national rights and the gains of their revolution. The PNSF reaffirmed its determination to confront the danger of liquidation represented by the moves taken by 'Arafat and the pillars of his deviationist trend to liquidate our people's national cause through implementation of the 11 February liquidatory agreement.

PLO Calls on Palestinians in Beirut To Unite

LD312234 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1602 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The PLO issued a statement in which it called on all Palestinian fighters in the Palestinian camps in Beirut to unite and close their ranks in the face of all the [word indistinct] attempts aimed at depriving the Palestinian camps of weapons.

The statement, which was issued yesterday in Tunis, said the pro-Syria Salvation Front is currently under feverish pressure from Syria to carry out the operation of withdrawing weapons from the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The statement added that the majority of members of this front have rejected this role which the Syrian regime is trying to force on them.

The statement stressed that the weapons carried by the Palestinians inside their camps are for the protection of these camps at a time when every person in Lebanon carries a weapon.

Missiles Strike Hong Kong Freighter in Gulf

NC011402 Paris AFP in English 1346 GMT 1 June 85

[Text] Manama, June 1 (AFP) — A Hong Kong freighter became the second ship to be hit in the northwest Gulf in 24 hours, after warplanes — believed to be Iranian — fired two rockets into its aft deck, setting it on fire, shipping sources here said.

In London, Lloyd's said that one of the 28 crew, most of whom were Japanese, was missing and another had been evacuated to one of several ships that came to aid the 14,285-ton Panamanian-registered "*Oriental Importer*".

The ship is owned by the Hong Kong Island Navigation Company. The sources said. Reports in Hong Kong said the missing sailor was from the British colony.

The rockets slammed into the crew's quarters as the ship was proceeding along the Saudi coastline from the Saudi port of Dammam to Kuwait. The attack occurred at 28 degrees 10 minutes latitude north and 49 degrees 35 minutes longitude east.

Maritime sources in Bahrain said that the planes were believed to have come from Iran, which has carried out several attacks in the region, in retaliation for an attempted Iraqi blockade of Iranian Gulf ports that began in August 1982.

Another ship, the West German freighter "*Norasia Rebecca*", was hit last Wednesday in a raid that was also attributed by the sources to Iran. It too was travelling from Dammam to Kuwait.

The attacks came after Iraq on Thursday intensified its pressure on the Iranian oil terminal at Khark Island, in the northeast Gulf, launching new bombing raids in addition to earlier attacks on ships loading at the terminal.

BAHRAIN

Syrian Minister Begins Visit to Manama 1 Jun

Meets Finance Minister

GF011618 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Manama, 1 Jun (WAKH) — Bahraini Minister of Finance and National Economy Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim met Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade and Chairman of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development Dr Muhammad Al-'Imadi here today.

Following the meeting 'Abd al-Karim said that the two sides discussed relations between Bahrain, the Arab Fund, and Bahrain's future plans for social and economic development.

'Abd al-Karim reviewed bilateral economic relations with the Syrian minister.

Dr. al-'Imadi arrived in Manama earlier this morning on a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

Meets With Amir

GF020540 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2020 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Manama, 1 Jun (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, today received Muhammad al-'Imadi, Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade and chairman of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development [AFESD], who is visiting Bahrain.

Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah and Finance and National Economy Minister Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim attended.

In a statement after the meeting the Syrian minister said that he briefed his highness the amir of Bahrain on the work of the AFESD in view of the end of his term as the fund's chairman and his appointment as Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade.

Al-'Imadi said that he held talks today with Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, Bahraini minister of finance and national economy, on the development of economic cooperation between Bahrain and Syria, and on the AFESD's plans to finance new projects in Bahrain by extending loans, particularly for projects connected with the development of the port of Salman. He said that the AFESD will send technical delegations to prepare technical and economic reports so that the necessary loans can be extended for the project.

The Syrian economy and foreign trade minister arrived in Bahrain earlier today on a visit that will last several days.

Concludes Visit

GF021640 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Manama, 2 Jun (WAKH) — Syrian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister and Chairman of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development Muhammad al-'Imadi left here today after a visit to Bahrain.

The Syrian minister held talks with Bahraini Finance and National Economy Minister Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim on bilateral relations especially the fund role in financing a number of new projects in Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Amir Returns to Amiri Court, Addresses Nation

LD011239 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] His highness the Amir of the land has delivered an address on the first day of his blessed return to the Amiri Court after God Almighty saved him from the attempt against his motorcade on 25 May 1985:

[Begin Amir recording] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. If God grants you succour, nobody can defeat you and if he withholds succour from you, nobody else can help you to win. On God the faithful must rely.

Thanks be to God, the God of all peoples. Prayers and peace for the last of messengers. Brother compatriots, may God keep Kuwait safe and make you too safe from all evil. Long live Kuwait and long may you remain as guardians and dutiful sons to its land and ideals. May Kuwait and you remain upholding its benevolent principles, defending its humanitarian course and its tolerant Islamic faith. So that we may safeguard all that Kuwait symbolizes, we will continue the march undeterred by what has happened or might happen. With God's help, Kuwait will remain triumphant and its people will continue to shoulder their responsibilities whatever difficulties they face.

God Almighty has verily said: We will test you with some measure of fright and hunger and shortage in men and money and fruits. But the patient, who, when afflicted by any calamity, say, we belong to God and to him we shall return, will receive God's mercy and blessings and they are the guided ones.

Brothers, the wounds of Islam and Arabism continue to bleed. We are sorry to see the march of devastation and plotting expanding and becoming more ferocious, so much so that even the camps have been destroyed and their earth has been drenched with the blood of the women, children and the aged.

In this blessed month, we pray to God Almighty to make the Arabs and Muslims heed the call of peace and restore fraternity among themselves and rally round the right cause.

Brothers, the feelings of faith and love that overwhelmed you as we were passing through the ordeal have overwhelmed me too. All of us have expressed in one stand and at the same moment, the strong bonds that bring us together. My faith in God and your love for me have been the balm that brought me recovery. Thus we have been and thus we are always.

We have made great efforts to insure that Kuwait will be a haven of stability and security, a platform for democracy and freedom and a fountain for good. We must still exert much to protect these achievements and to ensure their continued radiation. But there can be no protection without order, and there can be no order without strict commitment to implementation. Commitment cannot succeed without being placed above bargaining and courtesy at the expense of Kuwait. Let us accept it, believing that it is an act intended to protect all those with noble purpose and clear course. For the honorable people do not fear the light. Let us cast light on all parts of Kuwait. Let Kuwait become the land of light avoided by the people of darkness and injustice.

Brothers, in the name of you all, I thank the brothers who have joined us with their true feelings which have been the best treasure for me and the friends who showed sympathy toward us. I pray to God to save all of every evil.

As to you kinsmen, may God bestow on you the best of rewards. We pray to God Almighty, who has shown us acts of mercy and love, to guide our steps and to help me to serve you for you have stood by me in this ordeal with all your factions — men, women and children. You have been, as I knew you, the symbol of loyalty and virtue. Thanks to you and thanks to the residents [non-Kuwaitis] who joined us with their feelings and cooperation. May God bless this good people and may he save the people from all evil intended for them. May God grant us his support. God is the one who hears and responds. God's peace, mercy and blessings be with you. [End recording]

20 Arrested for Attack on Amir; 3 Admit Involvement

GF311500 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 30 May 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid has said that in its extraordinary session yesterday the government discussed the address of Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, to the Kuwaiti people on the government's determination to turn a new leaf in the firm and strict enforcement of the law.

The minister said that the government has adopted "some practical steps" to implement these firm directives in order to safeguard the country's interests and stability and protect it against all those who seek to undermine its security and safety.

The security authorities have arrested 20 persons accused of being connected with the attack on the motorcade of his highness the amir on 25 May. Informed sources said that three of those arrested have admitted their involvement in the attack and admitted participating in placing explosives in the car that was used in the attack.

The security emergency committee chaired by Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad is continuing its efforts to uncover all the circumstances of the crime and the party behind it.

UAE

Al-Shariqah Ruler Meets PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang

GF021636 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 2 Jun (WAKH) — Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Al-Shariqah, today received here Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang who made a 2-hour stopover on his way to Britain, West Germany and Netherlands.

Shaykh Sultan and Premier Zhao reviewed ways of promoting trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Message From DFLP Leader

GF311712 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has received a cable from Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. The cable deals with the military operations to which the Palestinian camps in Beirut are being subjected by the forces of the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army.

ANA has learned that Brother Nayif Hawatimah has sent a similar cable to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland.

Joint YAR-PDRY Delegation Arrives in Aden

GF312016 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The joint Yemeni delegation headed by brothers Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister in the southern part of the homeland, and Dr Husayn al-'Amri, minister of education in the northern part of the homeland, arrived in Aden from Sanaa today following the conclusion of a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. During the visit to Syria, they delivered a message from Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, within the framework of Arab efforts to end the bloody fighting in Lebanon.

In a statement to ANA, Dr Husayn al-'Amri said: We conveyed a message from brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad within the Arab efforts to stop the bloody fighting in Lebanon. We hope that our modest contribution will help to stop the shedding of Arab blood and end this ordeal, he said.

He said that they will meet with brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to inform him of the joint message.

The joint Yemeni delegation yesterday met in Sanaa with brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and conveyed to him the reply to this message.

They were received at Aden international airport by brother Hasan Ahmad al-Sallami, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of education, and Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister.

Delegation Meets With Chairman

GF011736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received the joint Yemeni delegation led by brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and brother Husayn al-'Amri, minister of education in the northern part of the homeland. The delegation handed brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in reply to the joint message from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his brother [YAR President] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The YSP secretary general heard a detailed explanation on the results of the delegation's visit to Damascus in light of the mission with which the delegation was charged by the two leaders on exerting further efforts to stop the bloodshed in Beirut resulting from the siege of the Palestinian refugee camps by the forces of Amal and the Lebanese Army. The YSP secretary general reiterated his regret at the bloody battles that took place in Beirut recently — battles that can only serve the Zionist enemy which is supported by U.S. imperialism. The meeting was attended by Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council; Dr Hasan Ahmad al-Sallami, YSP Central Committee member and minister of education; and Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs.

YAR

Joint YAR-PDRY Delegation Departs for Aden

GF311802 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Education Minister Dr Husayn al-'Amri and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister in the southern part of our homeland, today left Sanaa for Aden. They presented a comprehensive report on the results of their visit to Syria to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. In a joint statement to SABA' news agency, the two brothers said that they will continue with their task by presenting a similar report to brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the southern part of our homeland.

Education Minister Returns

GF021926 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Education Minister brother Dr Husayn al-'Amri returned to Ta'izz from Aden this afternoon. He and brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister in the southern part of our homeland, presented a joint report to brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidum, about the official mission they carried out in Damascus. Charged by the Yemeni Supreme Council, this mission conveyed a joint message from the presidents of the two parts of the homeland to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the Yemeni efforts,which are part of the Arab efforts, to stop the bloodshed between Lebanese and Palestinian brothers in Beirut.

'Abd al-Majid Welcomes Resolution on Palestinians

NC011332 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has declared that Egypt welcomes the unanimous resolution issued by the Security Council calling for a halt to the aggressive actions taking place against Palestinian camps in Lebanon. In a statement to our radio correspondent, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt has always been concerned about ensuring the security of the Palestinian refugees. He stated that Egypt, together with the United Nations and friendly countries, will follow up the implementation of this resolution to ensure the return of security to these areas in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs and Foreign Ministry first under secretary, told our correspondent that the UN Security Council resolution is a necessary step by the international community that highlights the United Nation's unanimous rejection of the events taking place against the Palestinian people in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps. He further stated that although this resolution is necessary and a step in the right direction, Egypt believes that the situation requires more positive moves, because it is evident that there is a plan to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. The question is no longer confined to the PLO or Yasir 'Arafat's chairmanship. Since most countries in the region have adopted a negative stance because of their inability to affect the situation, the United Nations must intercede to safeguard the Palestinians in Lebanon.

'Ali Discusses Palestinians, Ties With Sudan

NC010810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 June (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stressed that the Arab countries must give top priority to combatting terrorism. He has also stressed that these countries must be courageous and steer their policies in the correct direction.

In a statement published today in the weekly newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, 'Ali said that combatting terrorism is an urgent necessity and that the adoption of practical steps is the only way for arriving at sound political decisions. All security measures must be taken so as not to allow terrorism to become a threat. He indicated that as long as there is Arab discord, there is no hope that we will be able to deal with our issues objectively.

'Ali stressed that Egypt does not interfere in Palestinian decision-making. The Palestinians clearly want peace now. This must be reciprocated by similar steps on the part of the United States and Israel.

The prime minister said that Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO are the only parties reactivating the peace process. They are trying to implement the Fes summit resolutions in one way or another, while everybody else is not really serious about peace.

He added that Egypt has been playing its role in this direction ever since President Mubarak voiced his idea of a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Prime Minister 'Ali said that both the United States and Israel can do a lot for the Palestinians if they are sincere in their intentions to give the Palestinian people their legitimate rights and to eliminate tension in the area. All of this will consequently and subsequently lead to peace.

Prime Minister 'Ali stressed that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are everlasting, strong, and deep and that this fact cannot be changed by any other state. He also indicated that no other regime can cause a breach in these relations.

He said that Egypt does not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs. It also does not interfere in Sudan's relations with other states. He affirmed that the two countries are bound by close ties and great joint interests, which cannot be affected by outsiders. He explained that there are no differences between Egypt and Sudan over the recent rapprochement between Sudan and Libya.

Prime Minister 'Ali noted that the integration agreement and the joint defense pact, which were concluded with the approval of the two people, are important for Sudan as well.

Sudanese Minister Concludes Visit, Departs

NC020752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA) — Sudanese Irrigation Minister Samuel Aru Bol left Cairo early this morning concluding a 4-day visit to Egypt during which he conveyed a verbal message to President Husni Mubarak from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Provisional Military Council. He also conveyed a message to Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali from Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

Interior Minister on Action To Confront Terrorism

NC010818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has stated that there is full coordination between Egypt and the Arab states to confront international terrorism. He has also said that Egypt is eager to attain Arab security in the same way as it is eager to maintain its own security.

In a statement published today in the weekly newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, the interior minister referred to Egypt's success in recently thwarting a plot to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Cairo.

He said: We are following the sources of terrorism abroad. We have our sources abroad, especially in the countries from which problems arise.

On the other hand, *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* reveals that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had earmarked $10 million for bombing the U.S. Embassy in Cairo and for other terrorist operations.

Beninese Foreign Minister Hails Talks in Cairo
NC010534 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2320 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA) — Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Affo hailed the results of his talks with Egyptian officials, adding that these talks were characterized by an identity of views. He noted that Benin wants to benefit as much as possible from Egyptian expertise in agricultural development, and the health and educational fields.

In an interview with *AL-AHRAM*'s Saturday edition, the Beninese foreign minister stressed his country's continued support for the Palestinian problem. He said Benin believes that the Palestinians must achieve their independence and freedom and must be able to live in peace on their territories like other people. He also stressed his country's support for the PLO and for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Regarding the Chadian problem, Affo said that the solution to this problem will only be achieved by the Chadians themselves and thus, national conciliation is necessary for achieving stability in Chad.

With regard to the Namibian problem, Affo affirmed that his country is exerting efforts to support those countries that are suffering from South Africa's tyranny, particularly Namibia. He added: We must foil the blatant challenge waged by the racist regime in South Africa against humanity before the end of this century.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,851

JN311709 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 May 85

[Communique No 1,851 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 31 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The Iraqi people continue to safeguard the trust and defeat the aggressors. Their slogan continues to be that of either forcing the despotic clique to accept peace or continuing the devastating strikes against its shaken entity with every weapon and at every time and place. Our soldiers, with the help of God, the wisdom of the leader, and the efforts of the people, continue to march along the road of victory and further tighten their grip around the throats of the criminal aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday and today:

1. The Iraqi people's decision to destroy the dens of the Khomeyniites, who practice aggression, trade in sedition, and sow subversion, materialized in our valiant Armed Forces' strikes today which shattered their empty arrogance and wrecked their black dreams. As part of the daily implementation of the glorious Iraqis' will, our Air Force carried out the following missions:

a. At 1530 [1130 GMT] today our Air Force planes launched a violent raid on the city of Tehran, capital of the aggressors, cutting with daring action the Khomeyniites' tongues and expressing Iraq's reply to the prattle of the ignorant and impudent rulers of Iran.

b. At 1530 today our Air Force planes delivered a crushing strike against selected targets in the city of Qazvin in the farthest northern part of Iran.

c. At 1530 today our aircraft delivered a devastating strike against selected targets in the city of Kashan.

d. At 1021 today an enemy F-4 tried to penetrate our international border in the central sector of the operational theater. The valient Air Force eagles intercepted it and chased it deep inside Iran, until they managed to down it.

After the brave eagles had carried out their heroic missions, they returned with their aircraft both safely and triumphantly with God's care. May God bless the brave Air Force eagles and let the Khomeyniites realize that the more they prattle, the more strikes they will get so that they will further be disgraced. This is the punishment of the corrupt despots.

2. Our bold helicopter gunships continued to deliver devastating strikes against the despotic clique's units in the East of Tigris sector, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed eight troop assembly points, two bunkers, and one observation post before they returned safely to base.

3. The brave artillerymen delivered concentrated strikes against enemy units opposite some of our forward formations in the East of Tigris sector at various times, inflicting large losses in men and equipment and destroying eight enemy bunkers. Moreover, one of our units in the same sector destroyed one enemy hardware stockpile and started four fires in various places.

4. Our forward units engaged enemy targets with mortars in the central sector of the operational theater, scoring effective hits. They destroyed two enemy vehicles carrying personnel.

5. One of our combat patrols in the northern sector of the operational theater captured one enemy soldier.

6. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed in the Maysan sector.

7. The despotic clique's forces shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Badrah, Khurmal, and Halabjah with heavy artillery.

8. Fresh groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battle fronts. Our units safely evacuated them to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 May 1985

Tigris Sector Attack Launched

JN312048 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 31 May 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In the exuberance of the victories scored by our Air Force, the valiant ground lions have dealt vehement blows to the enemies of God and mankind who insist on war and aggression. One of our brave units from one of the formations of the heroic Hudaythah forces, supervised by the forces' command and backed splendidly by the artillerymen and the helicopter cavaliers, carried out a sweeping, resolute offensive today in areas where the enemy is located in the East of Tigris sector. They swooped down on the preparations the enemy made to commit aggression against our people and land — preparations consisting of a group of embankments [janabat] and rafts [atwaf] in the form of a string of islands. After a fierce battle, the force managed, with the help of God, to control these islands, to completely destroy the enemy on them, and to seize them. The situation was settled in favor of our forces, which are now in the best state of preparedness to inflict further destruction on the enemy.

Enemy losses were as follows:

1. Killing, wounding, or drowning large numbers of enemy remnants in the waters of the marshes.

2. Capturing many enemy personnel.

3. Seizing large quantities of serviceable weapons, equipment, and rations.

4. Seizing 200 meters of linked rafts.

May God bless the brave men of the Hudaythah forces, the valiant helicopter cavaliers, and the brave artillerymen — officers and NCO's. Proceed toward fresh victories in order to destroy the despotic clique until it submissively yields to the will of justice and peace.

[Dated] 31 May 1985

Mehrabad Airport Raided

JN010507 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] The AFP correspondent in Tehran has said that the Iranian capital was bombed for the second time by Iraqi planes last night. He added that the sounds of explosions were heard in the western part of Tehran. A military spokesman had announced last night that our powerful Air Force planes carried out a successful air raid on Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport at 2400 [2000 GMT] last night.

Container Ship Hit

JN011533 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1510 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Bahrain — Maritime sources in Bahrain say an Iranian aircraft attacked a container ship in the northern part of the Gulf today. Citing these sources, Kuwait radio said the container ship *Oriental Importer* was hit by two missiles fired by an Iranian aircraft. The radio added that one crewman was reported missing while another was wounded. The maritime sources said that the container ship was proceeding along the Saudi coastline from the port of Al-Dammam to Kuwait.

Communique No 1,852

JN011743 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jun 58

[Communique No 1,852 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 1 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Those who insist on war and aggression will only find the great Iraqi people and their valiant Armed Forces more determined to inflict on them continued destruction and complete annihilation. They will reap only more defeats and heavier losses from their aggression and intransigence. This is the reward of the aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. One of our brave units in one of the formations of the heroic Hudaythah forces, supervised by the forces' command and splendidly backed by the artillery men and the helicopter knights, carried out a sweeping, resolute offensive yesterday in areas where the enemy is located in the East of Tigris sector of operations. They pounded on the preparations the enemy had made to commit aggression against our people and territory — preparations consisting of a group of embankments and rafts in the form of a string of islands. After a fierce battle, the force managed to control these islands, to completely destroy the enemy on them, and to seize them. The situation was settled in favor of our forces, which are now in the best state of preparedness to inflict more destruction on the enemy.

Enemy losses were as follows:

a. Killing, wounding, and drowning large numbers of enemy troops in the waters of the marshes.

b. Capturing many enemy troops.

c. Seizing large quantities of serviceable weapons, equipment, and rations.

d. Seizing 200 meters of linked rafts.

e. Destroying and sinking several enemy boats in the waters of the marshes.

May God bless the valiant men of the Hudaythah forces, the brave helicopter knights, and the brave artillery men.

2. In pursuance of our legitimate course of continuing to deal blows to the nests of crime, in retaliation for the oppressive clique's aggressions against our cities, and to punish this rancorous clique for its insistence on prolonging the war and the aggression, our Air Force carried out the following feats:

a. At 2400 yesterday our lofty eagles carried out a lightning destructive raid against Mehrabad International Airport in the heart of the capital of the aggressors, Tehran, fiercely pounding it.

b. At 1100 today eight planes carried out successful and daring raids on Gilan-e Gharb, scoring direct hits on their targets.

c. At 1100 today eight other planes carried out devastating raids on Baneh camp, completely destroying the remnants and equipment of the oppressive clique.

d. At the same time, that is at 1100, eight planes carried out crushing riads on Khaneh camp, destroying enemy equipment, installations, and remnants.

e. At 1330 today eight other planes carried out a destructive raid on Ilam, setting their targets on fire. After fiercely pounding their targets, the hero eagles of the air returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

3. In a daring and successful raid on enemy positions and troop concentrations in the East of Tigris sector of operations, the hero

helicopter gunship knights destroyed eight enemy hideouts and six enemy troop concentrations, after which they returned safely and triumphantly to base.

4. One of our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield laid an ambush for enemy troops and, in a heroic battle, killed 10 enemy troops, including an officer with the rank of lieutenant, and captured another one. The members of the force returned safely to their positions, praise be to God. One of our units in the same sector pounded several enemy targets with artillery, killing three enemy troops and destroying two infantry positions whose occupants were either killed or wounded.

5. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions and enemy artillery and mortar positions in various areas in the East of Basra sector, scoring effective hits, destroying three 130mm guns, setting 10 hardware stockpiles on fire, from which columns of smoke were seen billowing, and also destroying 2 heavy caliber machinegun positions and 1 infantry position, whose occupants were killed.

6. Two enemy boats were destroyed and their occupants were killed and one hardware stockpile was set on fire in the Maysan sector.

7. Our forward units dealt concentrated artillery and mortar blows to enemy positions and weapons positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our forward units' blows were fierce and effective and inflicted on the enemy heavy losses in life and equipment.

8. A new group of Iranian military personnel sought refuge with one of our forward units on the battlefronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

9. The forces of the oppressive clique shelled the following steadfast cities with heavy artillery: Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, Badrah, Khurmal, and Halabjah.

10. At 0620 today two enemy planes violated our international border in the northern sector. Our ground defenses intercepted them and forced them to flee.

Two other planes raided 'Ali al-Sharqi in Maysan Governorate at 1030 today. Our ground defenses intercepted them and forced them to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 June 1985

Plane Downing Denied

JN020649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman today denied Iranian claims about shooting down an Iraqi plane. The spokesman affirmed that all Iraqi planes that carried out their missions against selected targets deep inside Iran yesterday returned safely to their bases. The Iranian news agency had claimed that an Iraqi plane was shot down in northern Tehran yesterday.

Communique No 1,853

JN021717 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,853 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 2 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The brave sons of Iraq are continuing their heroic defense of the homeland and people's dignity, dealing crippling blows to enemy remnants along the frontline. Meanwhile, our Air Force is demonstrating Iraq's ability to inflict massive losses on the enemy deep inside its territory.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. In retaliation against the tyrant clique's crimes against our country and our people's security, and in order to force this misguided clique to accept peace through the only convincing method; namely, by destroying their dens from over their heads, our Air Force planes carried out the following combat missions:

a. As an immediate, devastating retaliation against the Khomeyniites' crimes of committing aggression against our peaceful cities, our planes launched a destructive raid on selected targets in the capital of the aggressors, Tehran, at 2345 [1945 GMT] yesterday.

b. At 2350 [1950 GMT] yesterday, our Air Force eagles dealt a destructive blow to the Mehrabad International Airport in the heart of the capital of the tyrants, Tehran.

c. At 0300 today [2300 GMT 1 June], our eagles returned to Tehran in order to pour their bombs on it and rouse the savage Khomeyniites from their slumbers.

d. At 1050 today, eight planes dealt devastating blows to selected targets in the city of Ilam.

After carrying out all these heroic missions, our eagles returned, safe and triumphant, with God's care and love.

2. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions, movements, and gun emplacements in the central sector, inflicting massive losses. Eight infantry positions, four hardware stockpiles, two medium machine gun emplacements, and three vehicles were destroyed.

3. A number of our forward formations opened concentrated artillery fire on enemy units opposite our units east of Basra, inflicting losses in men and equipment. A number of enemy infantry positions were destroyed.

4. An enemy missile fell in a Baghdad area at 2310 yesterday.

5. The forces of the tyrant, criminal clique shelled Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, Badrah, Halabjah and its environs, and Khurmal, with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 June 1985

Raid on Maritime Target, Tehran

JN030500 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2200 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Statement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In implementation of the Iraqi people's will, our Air Force planes continued to pound the nests of the devils deep inside Iranian territory, dealing devastating blows to the oppressive clique and its supplies until it responds to God's command and submits to the peace call in accordance with the just bases defined by our triumphant leader, may God preserve him. The valiant eagles of the air carried out the following missions:

1. In implementation of the glorious Iraqis' will to sever oil supplies from the evil aggressors who insist on the policy of aggression and war, our valiant Air Force planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 2258 [1858 GMT] today.

2. At 2305 and 2309 today, the lofty eagles of the air carried out two destructive raids a Tehran, the capital of the aggressors, after which the eagles of the air returned safely and triumphantly to base.

Let the criminal Khomeyniites realize that we will not desist from pounding their heads with our hammers until we bring out the devils living in these heads. God is the best succorer.

[Dated] 2 June 1985

Petrochemical Complex Hit

JN030951 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0916 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

God's victory in this blessed month comes to your beloved homeland, O glorious Iraqis, because you defend divine values, protect justice, and defend your land, homes, and the lofty edifice your minds and strong arms have erected, and which has made you a model to all the peoples in this world. The Iraq of civilization and progress, led by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, is making the evil barbaric winds founder on its solid wall. The sons of Iraq wreak destruction on those who want to destroy our territory, and this tyrant clique which seeks to harm our giant homeland, now assumes the burdens of their crime represented by the continuous and destructive blows deep inside its territory. This is the best reward for those who insisted on war and misbehaved.

The eagles of the two Euphrates dealt devastating blows to very important targets today. The first of these targets was Khark Island, the main source of aggression. Our eagles poured volleys of missiles on the island's installations at 0845 [0445 GMT] today, setting fire to their targets and leaving them in ashes. The second target was the Petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni. Your eagles pounced on it also at 0845 today, turning their targets in this complex into ashes. At 1045 today, 20 planes carried out a destructive raid on selected targets in Khaneh camp, also transforming the enemy remnants, equipment, and installations into ashes. Explosions could be heard from the camp and columns of smoke were seen billowing from all parts of the camp. Let them go to hell as this is the only fate they deserve.

After completing these heroic missions, the eagles of the air returned safely to base, protected by God. Glory and loftiness to you, the Iraq of Saddam, and the Iraq of freedom of good, and death at all times to our enemies. We thank God who is the best succorer.

[Dated] 3 Jun 1985

Khaneh Camp Raided

JN031122 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1057 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In pursuance of our statement issued today, 3 June 1985, and to keep the Khomeyniite heads bowed under the blows of our hammers, the eagles of the air added another feat to their feats today. Using 20 planes, our eagles raided Khaneh camp at 1133 [0733 GMT] today for the second time, destroying the Khomeyniite remnants with their fire, pounding their equipment with their missiles, and causing explosions to be heard throughout the camp and smoke to envelop it. Thus, this important camp and the enemy remnants and equipment in contains, were raided by 40 planes today. The eagles of the air returned safely and triumphantly to base.

The Khomeyniites, who failed in confronting Iraq's might, must raise the banner of peace. Otherwise, we will continue to pound them until their shaky entity is carried away, with God's help and the men's determination.

[Dated] 3 June 1985

Booby-Trapped Truck Found on Border With Syria

JN021827 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — A booby-trapped vehicle was discovered in the Al-Qa'im area on the Iraqi-Syrian border on

Wednesday, 22 May. An official soruce told INA today that Popular Army fighters found the vehicle, a Mercedes dump truck, 3 km inside Iraq. The vehicle became stuck in the soft ground in the Al-Qa'im area. The source added that the truck's occupants tried to pull the truck from the soft ground but failed and fled.

The source also said that the truck contained 3 metric tons of TNT and eight detonating devices, all placed under a number of pipes and barrels. The source said that the competent authorities found inside the vehicle documents bearing the name "the Syrian General Intelligence Department — the administrative branch-275," and the names of the driver and his assistant.

The source connected the continuous Iraqi agression against Iran with the Syrian regime's plots against it, adding that this consti tutes a flagrant act of treason aimed at spreading destruction in Iraq and terrifying its people.

Baghdad television tonight showed the vehicle. It was a yellow truck filled with a great number of explosive devices connected by pieces of wire.

Baghdad television also showed documents proving that the truck belongs to Syrian intelligence. The documents also showed the identity of the driver and his assistant, both with the rank of sergeant.

Further on King Husayn's Visit to U.S., Address

Speaks at American Institute

JN020935 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Jun 85 p 4

["Text" of address by King Husayn to American Enterprise Institute followed by a report on the king's replies to written questions from the audience]

[Text] President Baroody, ladies and gentlemen, Queen Nur joins me in expressing our pleasure in being with you today. We thank you for your warm reception and gracious introduction. We are delighted to be in Washington again and to be among so many friends here at A.E.I.

We value highly the contribution of your prestigious institute to better understanding of world affairs, and we appreciate the attention which you have given to the question of peace in our area.

I will focus my remarks on where I think we stand today on the prospects for peace in the Middle East. This focus does not mean we are unmindful or indifferent to other problems we all face in the world; the nuclear threat, the famine in Africa, the danger-filled gap between the haves and have-nots, and the other conflicts around the world which are threatening lives and freedoms. We are concerned about all of these problems but our major concern at the moment is peace in the Middle East, and that is what I wish to discuss with you.

Earlier this week, I met with President Reagan. I also met with Vice President Bush, Secretary Shultz, Secretary Weinberger and other senior American officials. There is one basic point on which we all agree; the world cannot afford to miss what might be the last opportunity for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

So let us place this conflict and the struggle for peace in a certain perspective. We observed this month the fortieth anniversary of the end of World War II. Armed with the lessons of that war, and in its determination to ensure that it would not happen again, and that all future conflicts would be resolved peacefully, the community of nations established the organisation to achieve that goal — the United Nations. World consent and support was unanimous. The ideals, the principles, the framework and the intentions were exemplary, indeed, noble. The principles established to govern national conduct embodied a standard of values, universal in their acceptance and in their application. The new world order was to be based on justice, the inviolability of human rights, the illegality of conquest, the inadmissability of the acquisition of territory by war, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. A new world order was born; but the child's growth has been severely stunted by self-serving parents. A superior concept has produced inferior results. We all share responsibility for the failure. Many in this world have been the victims of its consequences.

One cannot discuss the Middle East in a vacuum, divorced from power politics or accepted norms of national conduct. I have selected the United Nations Charter for such norms, because it is a common document we have all accepted and signed. There is thus, no room to argue principles, only their application. It has particular applicability to the Middle East because more hours have been consumed, more documents produced and more resolutions enacted, by the United Nations, on the Middle East conflict than all other conflicts and issues combined. Specially, the accepted principles for a peaceful settlement of that conflict, are contained in two of those resolutions: 242 and 338.

You might rightly ask, do the Palestinian people, who are obviously a principal party to any settlement, since it is, indeed, essentially the problem of their lives, land and future we are attempting to solve, accept these two resolutions which are to form the basis for peace? I will tell you what I assured President Reagan. The answer is yes, the Palestinians are willing to accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and the principles they contain, as the basis for a settlement.

This is an historic breakthrough. It is the first time in the thirty-nine year history of this conflict that Palestinian leaders, with the support of their people, have been willing to accept a negotiated peaceful settlement.

The evolution of this decision over thirty-nine years has its answer in some of the events which transpired during that period. I wish to remind you of some of them, not because I care to dwell on history, but because it will help explain the import of that decision and the ramifications it has on the peace process. I will summarise them briefly. Despite what may be the views and opinions in the west, this is how the Palestinian people view this problem.

In 1917, when Britain's Balfour promised a "Homeland for the Jews in Palestine", Jewish residents formed only nine per cent of the population. By 1947, waves of Jewish immigrants increased their percentage of the population to thirty-five per cent. In that same year, the United Nations partitioned the country, creating a Jewish and a Palestinian state. Fifty-five per cent of the land was given to the Jewish minority, most of whom came from Europe. Forty-five per cent went to the Palestinian majority, all of whom were born there. There were no Jews in the Palestinian state. There were almost as many Palestinians as Jews in the Jewish state. The most economically developed portion of Palestine was included in the Jewish state. All this was done without Palestinian consent or consultation. The shock and rejection of the Palestinian should not be difficult to understand.

During the 1948 war, Israel captured more land, ending up with seventy-eight per cent. In 1967, it captured the remaining twenty-two per cent. The successive loss of land and lives, and the multitude of refugees it created, caused the shock, resentment, frustration and rejection which persisted. The Palestinians' despair was coupled with dwindling hopes that the international community would somehow redress the injustice and restore their rights and land. It did not.

There has been a change of out-look over recent years and a change of attitude over recent months, which have combined to effect the change in Palestinian policy regarding a peaceful solution. The relative futility of armed struggle and the burdens of continuing military occupation, suffering and destruction, have increased the desire for a peaceful alternative. The new trust

which has developed between Jordan and the PLO after the decisions of the Arab summit at Fes, culminating in the February 1985 accord, between the government of Jordan and the PLO, and subsequent understandings, has provided the Palestinians and Jordan, for the first time, with the means by which a peaceful alternative can be realised.

In effect, the Palestinians are turning from a past, despite the injustices, to a future, which will protect their lives, restore their liberty and permit their pursuit of happiness — all of which your nation considers to be rights that are universal and inalienable.

These are the reasons why the new Palestinian position is such an historic breakthrough — and opportunity. If we fail to seize this opportunity, the alternative is fore-ordained: further shock, deeper resentment, greater frustration and sharper rejection — not only by the Palestinians, but the entire area. Failure is bound to encourage and strengthen extremism on both sides. That is why time is essential and success imperative.

The Lebanese tragedy has caused both Israelis and Palestinians to begin to re-assess the validity of their previous policies. Both are now considering, simultaneously, the need for a negotiated peace. Each is sceptical. The Palestinians need hope. The Israelis need trust. It is important for all of us to provide the hope and trust they need. If we fail to do so, hope will surely turn to deeper despair and trust to invincible suspicion. The dangers for all of us including them, will be much worse than before.

We believe that as a result of Palestinian acceptance of the agreed principles by which peace is to be achieved, that the stage is now set to proceed toward a peaceful settlement. We believe the process must recognise and incorporate the willingness of the Palestinians to enter that process, and that, as a principal party, they must participate fully. It is their land and lives which are a major subject of negotiation and a major object of the settlement.

The peace process should be conducted under the auspices of an international conference attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council in addition to all the parties to the conflict, including the representatives of the Palestinian people, namely the PLO. The parties to the conflict must be the parties to the peace. If the PLO is not a party to the conflict, then who is? The conference will be based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, to conclude a final peace settlement which would ensure the Palestinian people their right of self-determination within the context of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. This confederation has been approved by the Palestine National Council in its 16th and 17th sessions. The ultimate outcome must include: The exchange of territory for peace, defined and recognised borders, and a mutual commitment to peace and security by all the parties.

I believe this is a prescription for peace which is not only just, but also attainable. I also believe the next step should be: a dialogue between the United States and Jordanian-Palestinian representatives to complete the understandings which must be reached in order to advance the process, and prepare the ground for a negotiated comprehensive settlement under the auspices of an international conference.

I should make it clear that when I speak of a comprehensive settlement and the exchange of land for peace, I am including Syria and the Golan Heights. The principles of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 apply to the occupied Golan with the same force and effect as to any of the territories under occupation. "It's problem must be thus addressed in the context of peace. [Quotation marks as published]

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Throughout the history of the Middle East confict, most of the time and rhetoric has been devoted to the negative pursuit of analysing the problem and objecting to obstacles. There is a positive pursuit which has been neglected, namely the vision of peace. If we achieve the miracle of peace, only our imagination will limit the horizons that will be opened to the nations and peoples of the area. development of the resources, talent and energies, in an environment of peace and friendship, will assure all people in our area, the prosperity and tranquillity to make it the holy land God surely intended. This is my vision.

This is my goal. It should be a powerful incentive for us all to redouble our efforts to achieve this goal.

Finally, the role of the United States is essential to the success of our peace efforts. America's ideals and moral leadership are being challenged and America's interests and reputation are at issue.

I have known no American who better exemplifies the spirit and values of your country or is more capable of exerting the moral leadership for which the world yearns, and our peace efforts demand, than President Reagan. I look forward to co-operating with him, and as many others as are willing, in our endeavour to end the Middle East tragedy while there is still time.

Four months ago your president addressed the American people, saying, "We have come to a turning point, a moment of hard decisions". He went on to ask, "If not us, who? If not now, when?" Then, he was talking about an American economic problem. But that same message and that same action applies now to the conquest of peace in the Middle East.

For our part — and I speak for both my own people and the representatives of the Palestinian people — we want peace. We are ready to pursue it now as earnestly and sincerely as is humanly possible. It is our hope and goal to turn our vision into a reality for all — Jews and Arabs alike. We want you as our partners in this sacred mission for peace. Let us attain our goal. Let us close the door on the bitter memories of the past, and let us look to the future — that after all, is the promise of peace. Thank you.

After the King's address, written questions collected from the audience were selected and presented to King Husayn by AEI's resident fellow in Middle East affairs, Judith Kipper. In one question in which the summary line asked King Husayn how a future peace would look to him, the King, who normally answered slowly and with great deliberation, quickly responded with a smile, "Peace would look good," His quick response drew enthusiastic applause.

On the advantages and disadvantages of participations by the Soviet Union and others in an interantional conference, King Husayn said, "The advantages are obvious." He explained that the superpowers would be upholding their responsibilities as members of the Security Council and he said, "We wish to avoid polarisation in our area."

"We would like a positive contribution to peace by all," King Husayn told his audience at the Madison Hotel.

King Husayn was also asked why the PLO, if so committed to U.N. Resolution 242 and 338, has not said so publicly. He said he had a statement which he delivered to President Reagan, and that the statement represented the intentions of the governments of Jordan and the Palestinians, although he did not specify whether the statement was written or oral.

"If we achieve the miracle of peace, only our imagination will limit the horizons that will be opened to the nations and peoples of the area. Development of the resources, talent and energies, in an environment of peace and friendship, will assure all people in our area, the prosperity and tranquillity to make it the holy land God surely intended," King Husayn said. He called this both his vision and his goal and said peace "should be a powerful incentive for us all to redouble our efforts to achieve this goal."

King, Queen Arrive in London

JN011456 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] London, 1 Jun (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur arrived in London this afternoon on a visit that will last several days. During the visit King Husayn will meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and a number of senior British officials.

Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister, and Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, arrived with King Husayn. His majesty left Washington early this morning following an official 4-day working visit. During the visit his majesty met with President Ronald Reagan, senior U.S. Administration officials, and a number of U.S. representatives.

Prime Minister Al-Rifa'i Returns From London

JN021734 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i returned to Amman from London this evening after participating in the official Jordanian delegation which accompanied His Majesty King Husayn during his majesty's official visit to the United States. Following his arrival at Alia International Airport, the prime minister made a statement to our correspondent, Salim 'Ali Dhiyab.

[Begin recording] [Salim 'Ali Dhiyab] Your Excellency, the prime minister. What is your assessment of His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States and his talks with U.S. President Reagan?

[Zayd al-Rifa'i] The visit has been useful and successful, and it resulted in a clear and deep understanding of the Jordanian and the U.S. positions. It also led to the definition of the points of agreement and the points of differences between the two positions. It has been decided that contacts and dialogue continue in an attempt to bring viewpoints closer together.

[Dhiyab] Thank you, Mr Prime Minister.

[Al-Rifa'i] Thank you. [End recording]

Al-Rifa'i Briefs 'Arafat on King's U.S. Talks

JN031159 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at noon today. He briefed him on the details of His Majesty King Husayn's talks with U.S. President Reagan and the U.S. officials in Washington on the Jordanian stand toward the current efforts to solve the Middle East crisis. The prime minister explained that this stand is based on Jordan's firm stand that the PLO must participate in any talks in this regard within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the permanent UN Security Council member-states, and all parties concerned, including the PLO, in order to bring about a just and comprehenisve peace based on the Fes summit resolutions and the UN resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 — peace that recognizes the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination within the framework of a confederation between Jordan and Palestine. The prime minister affirmed Jordan's adherence to these principles which His Majesty King Husayn has clearly explained during his recent talks in the U.S. capital. The prime minister said that the talks held with the U.S. Administration were useful and fruitful, and that they achieved a degree of progress.

'Arafat thanked the prime minister for his explanations, and expressed his great appreciation for His Majesty King Husayn and for his majesty's stand which he views as a service to the Palestine question in this phase of pan-Arab struggle to secure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, to regain the rights, and achieve a comprehensive and complete peace in the region. 'Arafat expressed his hope that the fraternal cooperation, joint action, and unified efforts between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO achieve the desired success in order to liberate the land and regain the rights.

Kuwait's AL-QABAS on 'Plot' Against Government

GF021302 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Official Jordanian sources confirmed to *AL-QABAS* yesterday the report which was published in yesterday's issue on "the discovery of the multisided armed group in Jordan which was about to start operations against the regime." The sources noted that Haasan 'Ajaj 'Ubaydat was arrested at the house of lawyer 'Abd al-Fattah al-Nusur at 0100 while he was holding a meeting of the outlawed Ba'th Party in Jordan.

AL-QABAS achieved a world scoop in publishing the report on the discovery of the group. Arab and foreign news agencies carried the report in detail. AP quoted Arab diplomatic sources as confriming the areest of Hasan 'Ajaj 'Ubaydat last Wednesday [29 May].

The U.S. Administration said that the contents of the *AL-QABAS* report are being studied thoroughly.

In reply to a question about what *AL-QABAS* had published, a Jordanian source in Amman said the government has not uncovered a plot to overthrow King Husayn.

Only *AL-QABAS* confirmed the discovery of an armed group which was about to begin operations against the regime. The unnamed Jordanian source has not denied this report. [As published]

Information Minister on 'Plot'

LD010844 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0739 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 1 June (KUNA) — The Jordanian minister of information, Muhammad al-Khatib, in a press statement published here today stressed the success of [word indistinct] of the king of Jordan to the United States.

In an interview carried by *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, he said that the United States has begun to absorb the idea of an international conference and the idea of our insistence that the PLO should be included throughout and from the very beginning in any settlement. He pointed out that the United States has begun contacts with Moscow regarding this matter — something which is considered a new turning point to be added to the other positive points.

He said that "the chairman of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, has been informed of the results of the talks during a telephone conversation with His Majesty King Husayn, and when the prime minister returns he will give him full details of the talks."

He explained that 'Arafat has shown "his full satisfaction with the Jordanian line adopted by Jordan and which it does not deviate from and which is in line with the Fes resolutions."

The Jordanian minister of information has denied reports circulating yesterday about the discovery of an armed organization in Jordan and said that such reports "do not deserve to be replied to or confronted."

He said that King Husayn's visit covered its fixed agenda and that he will be returning to Amman on 8 June and all reports about him cutting short his visit are without any true foundation.

Birri Speaks at Press Conference on Camps Issue
NC011718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1413 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Statement by Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, at a news conference held in Beirut on 1 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] I wish to stress that treachery has befallen the Amal movement and its strugglers at the hands of brothers for whose cause we have struggled, are struggling, and will continue to struggle. This stab in the heart by the Palestinian leaders led to the fall of more than 1,000 wounded and more than 100 martyrs among Amal members. It also led to the damage of much property and to many establishments and homes in West Beirut and the southern suburb. This is the result of the shelling which, in addition to wreaking death, is intended to undermine our alliances. The bloody dagger was not aimed at our hearts only, but to our breasts, our principles, as well. However the very dear desire of brother President Hafiz al-Asad and fraternal Syria prompted us, as a political bureau and head office, to declare a unilateral cease-fire yesterday. Despite the fact that those manning the Palestinian rocket launchers on the mountain have not strictly abided by the cease-fire, we remain fully committed to our declaration, in order to allow the Syrian brothers to reach a solution to the entire problem, in coordination with the national leaders who are also trying to resolve this issue.

The cease-fire was in response to this desire, despite the fact that Sabra and Shatila have fallen except for a mosque and a school. We are trying to keep them intact because of the sacredness and humanism they represent. Today I want to confirm this commitment by the cease-fire and by our permitting humanitarian and social organizations to enter the camps. I also want to emphasize that the cease-fire was the result of a Syrian desire expressed for the following reason: We read and hear daily in all the U.S., Israeli, European, and Arab (?media) that the Amal movement waged this battle at the request of Syria. The fact is that Yasir 'Arafat waged this battle and others followed him upon a U.S. order to create new equations in the region, and precisely in Lebanon, before 6 June, as I hinted during an earlier news conference. Indeed, to the contrary, the cease-fire came at the request of Syria and the faithful. The fighting did not start at Syria's request as claimed.

This onslaught against Amal, which we wish was directed against Israel, is something strange. The Arab unity achieved against those who fought Israel is also something strange. Praise be to the one who unites the adversaries and brings together Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Abu Musa. Praise be to the one who united Libya's Tripoli with Baghdad and joined the two Yemens. Praise be to the one who placed Egypt, France, the world, the United Nations, and the Arab League in the same trench. If you read the Egyptian paper *AL-AHRAM* and Israeli newspapers, and listen to U.S. television and the Arab information media, you will be certain that the onslaught and its designer are one in the same. The reason is obvious. The Western media were against the PLO when it sought liberation. Now that the PLO has recognized Security Council Resolution 242 and entered the din of the negotiations, the differences have disappeared. There is no difference between the Israeli media and the Palestinian media or between the U.S. media and the Arab media, except against those who want to resist Israel. Those who want to resist Israel are well known. They have been resisting since 1982. We say that the Arabs have agreed on their falsehood and the Lebanese have differed on what is right.

The Amal movement does not sign agreements with Israel. The Amal movement does not provide protection and escort for Israel. I want to remind you of those who provided protection and who rejected and resisted it. Nine months before June 1982, the PLO signed a cease-fire agreement in south Lebanon through U.S. mediation. This agreement remained in force for 9 months before the invasion. I recall that on the day this agreement was signed, I addressed Abu 'Ammar and the Palestinians during a festival held in Al-Nabi Shit. I said: Israel has been given legal permission to occupy south Lebanon. I was blamed and my suffering began. I insisted on my stand, which Abu 'Ammar later confirmed when he and his Palestinian allies occupied 16 southern villages to maintain the cease-fire.

An attempt was later made to assassinate the Israeli ambassador in London. Israel used this as a pretext to invade south Lebanon. History is now repeating itself. The Palestinians want to sign an agreement with Israel on autonomy and self-administration in the West Bank. Therefore it has become necessary to destroy the contrast [al-mithal al-akhar] of this agreement. I mean, the resistance must be crushed so that the Arab and Palestinian people think only of the peaceful solution. The PLO contributes to the peaceful solution and the Palestinian Salvation Front performs certain roles. This generated the plot against the Amal movement. The Arabs were called to side with this plot by the one who freely distributes his funds, weapons, and accusations, Al-Qadhdhafi, and who turns from an ally of 'Abd al-Nasir to become an ally of Morocco, which embraced the Jewish congress, without him and his ally disclaiming that they are the defenders of Jerusalem.

To end, to any accusation not based on evidence, I say: As a result of the fall of the Sabra camp and the detention of many Palestinian leaders from all sides, we acquired several documents that include details of some of the exchanges that have been taking place for more than a month. We promise you that at the conclusion of the investigation, we will place these documents and the results of the investigation at the disposal of the Lebanese, Arab, and international press merely to confirm who was the aggressor and who was aggressed upon in this filthy war.

If the Arabs, the West, and the United States and their media are working in the interest of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian themselves, then why is this media not employed to return the Palestinians to their homeland Palestine.

They have tried to contain the Amal movement, not only in the Arab world, but at home as well, by turning the communities, factions, and parties against the Amal movement.

For the sake of history, the Amal movement will not forget Syria's stand. Syria became aware of the plot and conveyed to the mediation delegations the facts about it and the treacherous and deceptive schemes to which the Lebanese national resistance, which is represented by the Amal movement, is being exposed.

I would also like to express my thanks and appreciation to many brothers at home. For example, I would like to thank, in addition to Brother Walid Junblatt, Brother George Hawi and former President Sulayman Franjiyah. George Hawi has adopted an honorable stand against Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, whose only concern was to sow sectarian and ideological sedition in Lebanon. Al-Qadhdhafi is not even content with the abduction of Imam Musa al-Sadr.

On the international level, Abu 'Ammar tried to drag the Soviet Union into taking the same U.S. stand on which he depends. But TASS and the Soviet Union's stand at the United Nations have ended 'Arafat's tricks. Only the conspirators sided with the plot, beginning with Israel and ending with the United States, and including the Arab renegades. What is surprising and strange is the call for the UN Security Council to convene. This is a new innovation in international law. It is a new innovation in the history of international organizations. It is strange that the Security Council is invited to convene against the will of a state which is the scene of certain events and despite the state's opposition. This stand was motivated by Israel, whose main objective is to revive its plan for the deployment of UN forces in the north instead of the south. Hence, we realize the involvement of the French Socialist Party. We regret this stand and we fully understand why Egypt is sponsoring it. We thought, however, that France would never be misled by such matters. French socialism has once again proven that it is not far from Zionism.

Why wasn't the Security Council convened and why didn't France and others become angry when the real, not imaginery, massacres took place? They remained silent over the massacres in Suhmur and other southern Lebanese villages. They remained silent when Israel applied its iron fist policy against southern Lebanon. Why wasn't the Security Council convened when real massacres were committed against the Palestinians in Sidon at the time of the Israeli invasion? Why this enthusiasm today? It is to cover up for internationalizing the Lebanese crisis and for peddling the new peace course being pursued by the 'Arafat-Amman alliance.

We categorically reject that Lahd should remain in the Jazzin region. Once again I appeal to the functionaries in Jazzin. I would like to tell them that Junblatt and I have responded to all your demands. We accepted and will accept any Lebanese Army that you want to take over Jazzin and its area. However, we will not accept that Jazzin is to be separated from the area. The existing logic that Lahd withdraw from Jazzin and remain in Jabal Safi constitutes a plot that we will never accept. Nor will we accept any partial solution for Jazzin alone. Jazzin is our responsibility, like 'Ayn Ibil, Marj 'Uyun and any other southern town and village. Jazzin is as sacred as others. The decisive stand on Jazzin is more demanded than at any time before.

Some accuse us of having reached an agreement with Israel. We respond that our only agreement is to continue the struggle and the liberation. The blows dealt to your movement in Beirut and the plot, which is being hatched on the internal, Arab, and international levels, is mainly directed against you and the south. Some Arab rulers and Palestinian leaders want to fight in the south and not at the negotiating table. Those who refused to negotiate when the south was occupied would never allow others, or even themselves, to negotiate when the south becomes the example of liberation. There will be no return to the state of affairs that prevailed before 1982. Whoever opts for something different will be pursuing the course of conflict. We are quite prepared for this. There can be no leniency on this subject. Our decision in Lebanon is a Lebanese decision that takes Arab interests into account. We are better aware of the interest of Palestine and its people than those who deserted them.

As for the struggle for Palestine, let them establish clandestine operations rooms and let them prevent their gunmen from occupying streets, bars, and clubs and from showing off on the Al-Hamra' streets. Let them establish clandestine operations room and they will see that the Amal movement will draw up plans and will implement them for the sake of Palestine and Jerusalem. Enough one upmanship. You remind me of the Muslim brothers who only fought progressive regimes. You are now fighting those who fought on your behalf. You have thus far succeeded in casting huge shadows on the victory celebrations. We believed that you would hold rallies to honor the national resistance. Instead, we see the plot of friends and brothers. May peace be upon you.

Birri Responds to Libyan Position on 'Arafat

NC312012 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has responded to the Libyan news agency, which absolved 'Arafat of responsibility for the camps war, by saying: The one who kidnapped Imam Musa al-Sadr with the help of the Palestinians and certain Muslims was the first to drive a wedge between the Lebanese. He has also tried to split our homeland into cantons.

Islamic Jihad Denies Responsibility for Attacks

NC030635 Paris AFP in English 0629 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut, June 3 (AFP) — Islamic Jihad today in a communique denied responsibility for a series of Middle East attacks in the last two weeks, after anonymous callers claiming to speak for the shadowy Islamic movement had announced they had carried out all the operations.

Islamic Jihad denied in a communique to a foreign news agency it had carried out an attempt on the life of the Amir of Kuwait ten days ago, or that it had shot dead British Dennis Hill in Beirut or planted bombs in Saudi Arabia.

The attack on Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah was claimed for Islamic Jihad in a telephone call to a foreign news agency in Beirut hours after a kamikaze driver narrowly missed killing the amir, but killed two bodyguards and passer-by.

An anonymous caller speaking for Islamic Jihad in Beirut had also previously claimed responsibility for the dynamite attack in Riyadh on May 18 in which one person died and three were injured. A similar call claimed responsibility for the killing of Mr. Hill on May 29.

Today's communique was accompanied by a photograph of David Jacobsen, the director of the American hospital here who was kidnapped on May 28.

U.S.-Linked Commandos Responsible

NC030715 Paris AFP in English 0711 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Beirut, June 3 (AFP) — Islamic Jihad today in a communique denied responsibility for a series of Middle East attacks in the last two weeks, after anonymous callers claiming to speak for the shadowy Islamic movement had announced they had carried out all the operations.

The Islamic Jihad communique received by a foreign news agency accused "commandos connected with the American intelligence services" of responsibility for the attacks.

The communique said: "American imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East have recently attempted to blame the Islamic Jihad organisation for the explosions in Saudi Arabia, the attempt on the life of the Amir of Kuwait and the killing of one of the university teachers in a premeditated plot aiming to harm (the organisation's) reputation."

Islamic Jihad warned the U.S. Administration that its "heroes" were capable of carrying out "all kinds of operations in the most isolated parts of the world".

AFP on Results of President's Damascus Visit

NC311631 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpts] Damascus, May 31 (AFP) — Lebanese police and soldiers are to take over security in three besieged Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut under a "definitive decision" by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, sources in Mr. al-Jumayyil's entourage said today.

In four closed-door meetings during Mr. al-Jumayyil's 48-hour visit here, which ended today, the Lebanese president also said that Syrian forces were in a position to work with the Lebanese Army to "restore confidence and calm" in Lebanon, the sources said.

The decision to deploy Lebanese troops in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps, that have been attacked by Shi'ite militia, was taken after "full examination" of the problem with Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian leaders, the sources said. The Palestinians were not identified.

Referring to a possible role for the Syrian Army in restoring order in the country, Mr. al-Jumayyil stressed his belief in "Lebanon's Syrian option," the source said.

Mr. al-Jumayyil and Mr. al-Asad agreed that "strengthening and tightening security throughout Lebanon will result in aiding political reform," the sources said.

"Both parites also expressed their conviction that there can be no solution outside Lebanon's choice of Arabness and its close cooperation with Syria," they added.

A "Syrian role" was also discussed for Southern Lebanon in the suggested Lebanese Army deployment to Jazzin, where thousands of Christians fled from a Muslim offensive on Sidon in April. Mr. al-Jumayyil also "categorically" rejected Israeli proposals for a security zone to be established on Lebanon's southern border, the sources said.

Al-Hashim Stresses Syrian Role To Achieve Security

NC011653 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Joseph al-Hashim, minister of health and telecommunications, stated today that the Israeli intervention, that accompanied the tragic events of the past 10 years, has receded to the southern area to ensure security for the northern Israeli borders.

The brunt of the Israeli pressure has now moved to the regional axes and fronts to fragment the Lebanese society and the state's institutions, and to fan sectarian conflicts.

Al-Hashim said that unless the Lebanese political and security situation is decisively settled as quickly as possible, Lebanon will turn anew into an arena for Arab and international conflicts. In addition, the Arab countries will be the target of fragmentation.

Al-Hashim further stated that in view of the bloody events that are rife in Lebanon, events that are destroying Lebanon's essential institutions, the importance of the Syrian role in Lebanon and close bilateral cooperation become vital, because Syria is capable of achieving political and military security in Lebanon.

Amal Cites 'Syrian-Sponsored Solution' to Fighting

NC311648 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The Amal Political Bureau has held a meeting under the chairmanship of the movement's leader, Nabih Birri. After the meeting, the bureau released the following announcement:

In accordance with the wishes of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and fraternal Syria, the Political Bureau emphasizes to all members of the movement that the cease-fire must be honored and consolidated.

Red Cross and other relief vehicles must be allowed to enter the Burj al-Barajinah camp to provide the necessary first aid and to deliver needed food.

All this will be done pending the crystallization of a final, Syrian-sponsored solution through intensive talks among the nationalist forces, the National Democratic Front, and the Amal movement.

Palestinian Spokesman Cited on Epidemic in Camps

NC012116 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2109 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut, 1 Jun (MENA) — A Palestinian spokesman in Beirut said today that 15 children and a woman had died in the Palestinian camps in Beirut from an as yet unknown disease. He added that five others had succumbed to wounds due to shortage of medicine.

The Palestinian spokesman pointed out that Army units and Amal militias continue to demolish Palestinian houses at the entrances to the camps. He said that children and women are still under the debris.

PLO Statement on Destruction of Beirut Camps

GF012016 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] The PLO has issued the following statement: The Lebanese Army is demolishing Palestinian houses located at the entrances to the camps. It is using explosives and bulldozers to remove these houses in an operation similar to that carried out by the fascist-isolationist forces in 1976 when they completely wiped out Tal al-Za'tar camp.

The Lebanese Army, by carrying out this criminal action under cover from its leadership and in implementation of the Zionist-U.S. scheme to eradicate and liquidate these camps physically and wipe them from the face of the earth, violates all laws and resolutions of the United Nations which protect these camps, since they belong to the UNRWA which protects and supervises them.

The PLO, while alerting world public opinion to the seriousness of what the Palestinian camps in Beirut are being subjected to, at the same time warns against the dangers incurred by allowing the continuation of this destructive policy and the sectarian population separation which is being applied to the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

Military Situation in Refugee Camps Updated

GF020750 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] The PLO has issued a statement which says: At 1300 on Saturday a force of the Lebanese Army and the aggressor militias resumed their aggression and shelling of the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila refugee camps despite the efforts being made to stop the bombardment of the camps.

The Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp was being savagely shelled from 1300 until 1500 when this statement was issued from the emplacements of heavy artillery and tanks that have opened random fire on the camp's residents.

At the same time sniper fire as well as heavy and light machine-gun fire on Shatila camp continued throughout the morning today. Red Cross cars so far have been unable to enter the besieged camps because the aggressor militias and the Lebanese Army are attacking Red Cross convoys whenever they attempt to move forward to enter the camps to evacuate the wounded.

On the military level a guarded calm prevailed throughout yesterday in Burj al-Barajinah camp following the cease-fire declared by Amal the day before yesterday. However, the cease-fire which held yesterday on the Burj al-Barajinah axis was interrupted by the aggressors opening sporadic fire in the camp's direction during the day. It was reported that the Red Cross will enter the camp to evacuate the wounded, but this has not taken place.

At the same time, when guarded calm prevailed in the Burj al-Barajinah camp the forces and equipment on the Sabra and Shatila axes were reinforced: The aggressor forces and the 6th Brigade massed on the entrances of Sabra and Shatila camps a large number of tanks and vehicles in the area of the mass grave and the Farhat District. At noon, despite the cease-fire, the artillery in the Henri Shihab barracks and the Sports City shelled the Shatila camp for almost 3 hours.

An aggressors' tank was destroyed on the Farhat District axis. The attack was repulsed. All attempts to advance were also repulsed and the other side was unable to advance. The sound of great explosions was heard sporadically. It transpired that the explosions were caused by the other side which is blowing up Palestinian homes under its control.

Last night several attempts were made on the Burj al-Barajinah axis to infiltrate from various places but all such attempts were foiled. It was learned from special and reliable sources that the aggressors' morale is very low and that their numbers are decreasing: There are positions in which there is only one person and the aggressors are unable to send a replacement for him. They are gripped by fear. They imagine that some of our men are infiltrating their lines and hurl hand grenades every now and then, only to discover in the morning that the dead was a dog looking for food.

Despite the siege imposed on medical aid, water, and supplies on the Palestinian refugee camps for the 13th day of the blessed month of Ramadan our masses continue to be steadfast and their morale is very high.

Radios and news agencies have repeatedly reported that the aggressor forces are in control of the Sabra, Shatila, and Al-Da'uq camps — and such reports were rebroadcast by regional and world radios. However, why have they not allowed the press to enter these camps? Why are Sabra and Shatila still being shelled if they are under their control as they claim? Why the bombardment and the attempt to advance? It has become clear to everyone that such rumors are intended to raise their morale in their areas and to diminish the fear of their surviving men.

Guarded calm prevails in the camps area at noon today. Machinegun fire was opened in the direction of the camps in the morning and the sound of explosions was heard. There have been reports that a program has been drawn up for the Red Cross to enter the refugee camps. However, such reports have not been confirmed so far.

Palestinian Groups Call for Respect of Cease-Fire

NC021922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front and the Palestinian Democratic Alliance, which includes the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, today called for respect of the cease-fire announced last Friday in Beirut.

In two separate statements issued in Damascus, the Salvation Front and the Democratic Alliance affirmed their complete abidance by the cease-fire in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. The two coalitions expressed the hope that life will return normal and that a political settlement of the crisis will be found that will ensure the security of the camps and the interests of the Lebanese nationalist forces so as to intensify the struggle against the Israeli occupation forces.

502 Reported Dead in 2 Weeks of Fighting in Camps

NC021119 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Intermittent sniper fire and rockets were exchanged around the camps today but the situation was generally quiet. Sources in the Internal Security Forces said that the bodies of 40 dead people were evacuated from the scene of the 2-week war. Two persons were killed and 18 others were wounded in intermittent clashes yesterday despite the fact that the cease-fire was not seriously violated. The 40 bodies were moved from Sabra and Shatila camps to the American University hospital. Thirty-two wounded Palestinians were also evacuated to the hospital. The death toll over the past 2 weeks has thus risen to 502 dead and 2,363 wounded.

Israeli Forces Reportedly Returning to Tyre

NC030505 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Reports received from the south a little while ago indicate continued Israeli aggression, oppression, and inhuman practices. A mechanized Israeli force entered a number of villages in the Tyre district at dawn today from which the Israeli forces withdrew during their second withdrawal phase.

The Israeli forces are on the outskirts of the town of Qallawiyah and are besieging (Raysah). Reports do not mention the strength of the aggressive force. This contradicts Israeli statements about concluding the final withdrawal this week.

Mechanized concentrations, including Merkava tanks, were seen in the Al-Tayyibah town area. We will advise you of the details as soon as we receive them.

Iran's Lavasani, Delegation Leave for Damascus

NC311136 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1036 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The Iranian delegation led by Hoseyn Lavasani left Beirut to return to Damascus this morning. The delegation visited first Damascus and then Beirut, meeting with Syrian officials, leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, Amal movement and Hezbollah officials, and Muslim Ulema delegations.

Iran's Karrubi, Delegation Arrive in Beirut

Karrubi Meets With Birri

NC021652 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] An Iranian delegation, which includes representatives of the Iranian Foreign Ministry and the Consultative Council, arrived in Beirut this afternoon. Ayatollah Mahdi Karrubi, a personal representative of Ayatollah Khomeyni, is heading the delegation. The delegation began its exchanges with prominent leaders in West Beirut and the southern suburb, and met with Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, and Minister Nabih Birri. Iranian Embassy sources in Beirut said that the delegation will try to achieve a solution to end the war of the Palestinian camps; Ayatollah Khomeyni has totally rejected disarming the Palestinians.

Karrubi To Address Muslims

NC030830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] The Iranian delegation headed by Ayatollah Karrubi will meet with a delegation of Muslim ulema this morning to discuss the affairs of Muslims in Lebanon in light of current events and developments. Meanwhile, the Iranian Embassy in Beirut calls on all Muslims to listen to a speech to be delivered by Ayatollah Karrubi on the latest developments and events, especially in view of the seditions Israel is fomenting against them. Karrubi will speak at the Imam al-Rida Mosque in Bi'r al-'Abd at 1630 on Tuesday.

Algerian Delegation Leaves Beirut 1 June

NC011632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] The Algerian delegation left Beirut at 1300 today after holding talks with a number of Lebanese politicians and leaders concerning Lebanese developments, especially the efforts being made to end the fighting in the camps.

Libya's Jabir Visits, Welcomes Palestinian Bases

LD311027 Tripoli JANA in English 0919 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Damascus, Ramadan 12, May 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander-in-chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, made a visit to Damascus in the last 24 hours, during which he held messages from brother the leader of the revolution to President Hafiz al-Asad, Lebanese national movement and the Palestinian resistance.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir met with the Syrian president and his deputy 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as well as the leaders of the Palestinian resistance. He was briefed with the situation.

It appears that there is a plot against the Palestinian existence, in which some Arab parties are involved. Whether they know or not, that they serve only the Zionist enemy.

As a result of the barbaric attack on the Palestinian camps in the region, the socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has offered through Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the Palestinians to move their bases, camps and presence to Libya. Thus, Libya will become the liberation base and bear its historical responsibility, since the Palestinian existence is threatened like that.

Khaddam Receives Al-Fahum, PNSF Delegation

JN312027 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received a Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] delegation led by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum this evening.

During the meeting, they discussed the situation in the region in light of the moves by King Husayn's regime and Yasir 'Arafat to enter into negotiations with the Israeli enemy under the U.S. umbrella. They also discussed ways of protecting the region and the pan-Arab cause from this conspiracy. They reviewed this anamolous situation and the restoration of cohesion between the Lebanese nationalist and Palestinian forces in order to confornt the major conspiracy Yasir 'Arafat and the Jordanian regime are seeking to implement.

Iran's Karrubi, Delegation Visit Damascus

Khaddam Receives Karrubi

JN011250 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] In Damascus, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received this afternoon Ayatollah Sheykh Mahdi Karrubi, representative of Imam Khomeyni, head of the martyr's foundation, and member of the Majlis, and the accompanying delegation.

Talks revolved around the current situation in the region.

Received by Assembly Speaker

JN011611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received the parliamentary and government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Ayatollah Sheykh Mahdi Karrubi, representative of Imam Khomeyni in the martyr's foundation and in the Majlis, this morning.

Karrubi hailed Syria's distinguished role and occupation of a position of influence in this region, as well as its persistent and firm struggle under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad and its courageous confrontation of the aggressive forces embodied in imperialism, Zionism, and their evil agents in this region. Karrubi praised the efforts Syria is exerting to overcome the current events and fighting among brothers in Lebanon — events whose only beneficiary is the Israeli enemy and its agents and assistants who are plotting against the Lebanese people and the entire Arab nation.

Al-Zu'bi hailed the stands of the Islamic Republic and its revolution in support of just Arab causes, particularly the Palestine question, as well as Iran's backing for the efforts Syria is exerting under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad to solve the Lebanese cause by reconciliation and the unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all Lebanese territory.

The People's Assembly speaker reviewed current issues in this region and Syria's stands on them, supporting the closing of ranks, the mobilization of resources, and the need for cooperation among forces hostile to imperialism and Zionism and to separate capitulationist solutions.

In his speech, Al-Zu'bi stressed the importance of bolstering relations, particularly parliamentary relations and cooperation and coordination between the two friendly countries on a bilateral level in international forums in order to serve issues and matters of mutual interest.

King Husayn's Activities in U.S. Detailed

JN311353 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Washington — Jordan's King Husayn telephoned Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently in Amman, at dawn today. The king briefed 'Arafat on the results of his talks with U.S. officials and the U.S. Administration's conditions for holding negotiations with a joint 'Arafatist-Jordanian delegation as a prelude for direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy.

Within this context, Secretary of State George Shultz emphasized to King Husayn that Washington will cooperate with him to resolve differences over direct negotiations with the Zionist entity under an international umbrella. Reports cited Shultz as saying at a banquet held for Husayn that the Jordanian regime stressed its desire for negotiations between a Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation and Israel within an encouraging international framework.

The White House spokesman had earlier said that Washington will study the possibility of holding an international conference if this would lead to direct talks between the Zionist entity on the one hand and Jordan and 'Arafat's representatives on the other. The spokesman added that King Husayn had taken a step forward when he called for the presence of an international umbrella in order to hold direct negotiations with Israel. Secretary of State George Shultz told leaders of the Jewish community in the United States last night that King Husayn is adopting a moderate policy. The [Israeli] enemy radio said that Shultz emphasized to these Jewish leaders that, in light of this policy, the United States has decided to maintain Jordan's security and safety and to supply it with sophisticated U.S. weapons such as missiles and F-20 fighter planes. The correspondent added that King Husayn offered guarantees and made pledges not to use these weapons against Israel.

King Husayn Pledges To Negotiate With Israel

JN021552 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Washington — Jordan's King Husayn has pledged to the U.S. Administration to begin direct negotiations between the joint Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation and the Zionist enemy this year.

In a message he has sent to Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz indicated that the U.S. Administration and King Husayn agreed to hold preliminary negotiations between the joint 'Arafatist-Jordanian delegation and the U.S. Administration which will precede negotiations with Israel.

Peres Discusses Withdrawal, Palestinians, Husayn

Withdrawal To Be Completed

AU021959 Paris AFP in English 1951 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, June 2 (AFP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said on French television today that Israel would complete its withdrawal from southern Lebanon this week, the third anniversary of the invasion of Lebanon.

Mr. Peres, interviewed from Jerusalem, declared "no Israeli Army units will remain on Lebanese soil" after this week, but added that some troops would remain behind for some time to assist the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia. The third anniversary falls on Thursday.

He said the remaining troops would play a "functional" and not a geo-political role.

On the Middle East peace question, Mr. Peres said Palestinian leaders on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would be the "most representative" Palestinian personalities in any peace negotiations.

He reiterated Israel's conditions for Soviet involvement in an international peace conference on the Middle East — the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Moscow, which were broken 18 years ago, and the right for Soviet Jews freedom to emigrate.

Mr. Peres added that the issue of the disputed enclave of Taba in the Gulf of Aqaba, which is held by Israel and claimed by Egypt, could either be resolved by a compromise agreement, conciliation or arbitration. Egyptian and Israeli negotiators held their third round of talks this year on the issue last week in Cairo, and a fourth round is scheduled.

'Respects' King Husayn

TA022015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Europe-1 Radio on 2 June — place not given]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the Palestinian leaders in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza represent the Palestinian people more than any other element. Israel is willing to open negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and to consider any suggestion raised by such a delegation. The prime minister said he deeply respects King Husayn and views him as a serious, peace-seeking man. Shim'on Peres believes the alliance between Jordan and the PLO will not last long because there is competition between Husayn and 'Arafat. Regarding the representation of the Palestinians, Shim'on Peres said Israel is willing to negotiate with any Palestinian who does not seek to destroy Israel. According to him we should differentiate between the Palestinian problem and the PLO: The Palestinians are a people, whereas the PLO is an organization. Shim'on Peres was interviewed tonight by Europe-1 Radio.

The prime minister reiterated Israel's conditions for the Soviet Union's participation in a peace conference: renewal of diplomatic relations and freedom for the Jews to leave the USSR.

U.S. Stand on USSR Role in Mideast Peace Noted

Peres Outlines Conditions

TA311804 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The U.S. agreement to incorporate the Soviet Union in the peace process in the Middle East region under certain conditions presented by Washington has triggered reactions in Israel. It should be noted that the U.S. State Department announced yesterday that the peace negotiations under the aegis of an international conference with Soviet participation would be held only if the Soviets renewed diplomatic relations with Israel, ceased the anti-Israeli propaganda and the persecution of Jews, including those who want to emigrate, and stopped sending arms to countries in the region. Sources in the Prime Minister's Office told our political correspondent this evening that Israel would welcome Soviet acceptance of the call to resume diplomatic relations with Israel and to lift restrictions on the exit of Jews. At the same time, Israel continues to view direct negotiations with the Arab countries as a desirable way to resolve the conflict; Israel also trusts this is also the United States' belief.

Shamir Opposed to Conference

TA311830 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 31 May 85

[Interview with Yitzhaq Shamir, vice prime minister and foreign minister, by political correspondent Yoram Ronen, in Shamir's office in Jerusalem on 31 May — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] Israel is vehemently opposed to holding an international conference, since to the best of our knowledge and in our opinion, such a conference would drive peace away rather than bring it closer. This is a way of evading direct negotiations with Israel. This will be an arena for extremely hostile anti-Israeli propaganda. The United States has always adhered to this position, and it is difficult for me to believe that it has changed its position overnight.

[Ronen] Still, the voices coming from Washington now do not totally reject this idea.

[Shamir] True, there is a difference in what is being said. They have not totally rejected an international conference, but we have also not yet heard that they are in favor of it, a position to which they have firmly and absolutely adhered to in all international arenas. I think it is Husayn who insists on this since he has promised 'Arafat to refrain from any direct negotiations with Israel as well as to see to it that, whatever else happens, the Soviet Union will play an important role in the Middle East peace process.

[Ronen] In other words, you might be seeing a little bit of a difference in the U.S. stance in the wake of Husayn's visit; is that not true?

[Shamir] There may be a strong U.S. desire here to somehow appease King Husayn. I do not think there is any justification for this, but in any event, Israel insists on direct negotiations. This international conference is only a means for negotiations; there is no reference to content here. However, Israel is opposed to this means which will harm our interests.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, judging from reports reaching us from Washington, again, we understand that the Americans make their agreement to participating in an international conference conditional on the Soviet Union renewing diplomatic relations with us and on opening its gates for Jews to emigrate. If these conditions are met, will we still be opposed to this?

[Shamir] Let us be precise. The United States does not make its agreement to an international conference conditional on the above. It states that if the Soviet Union accepts all these conditions it will be better entitled to demand involvement in the Middle East political process. This is also our position. Nevertheless, when I last met Gromyko I explained our opposition to an international conference, telling him also that with their current position toward Israel the Soviets cannot be involved and importantly so in the Middle East political process.

[Ronen] If they change this position, will we agree to their participation in an international conference?

[Shamir] First, we are opposed to an international conference. If the Soviet Union changes its positions, it will be possible to discuss Middle East affairs also with it.

Reaction to U.S. Plans To Meet PNC Members

Peres Waits for Clarification

TA020431 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has adopted a wait-and-see attitude to Shultz' announcement . The prime minister's spokesman said Israel would be talking with the Americans in the next few days to clarify the situation. He refused to comment on whether Israel might consider the participation of members of the PNC in the Palestinian delegation, but reiterated the position that Israel opposes preliminary talks between the United States and any Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, whatever its makeup. The spokesman referred to the American moves as nuances, and said they were, quote: nothing to get excited about, unquote.

Shamir Tells U.S. of Opposition

TA011845 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1805 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has transmitted to the attention of the Washington authorities Israel's opposition to the incorporation of PNC members in a delegation proposed by the United States for negotiations with Israel. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that in Shamir's opinion the PNC members are PLO members in the full sense of the word. Our correspondent mentions that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has recently said that if the Palestinians take public exception to the Palestinian charter, they will be able to participate in the delegation.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in Washington yesterday that his aide, Richard Murphy, will shortly meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which will also include PNC members.

The U.S. Congress will next week discuss the supply of sophisticated arms, including F-20's, to Jordan. Israel is firmly opposed to the arms deal with Jordan.

Shamir Sees Contradiction

TA020717 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0645 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this morning that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' latest remarks on a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation contradict positions held for years by Israel and the United States. Shamir added: We oppose and will continue to oppose holding talks with PLO or PNC members. Talking to our correspondent 'Ido Tal before departing for England this morning, Shamir pointed out that nothing new was achieved during King Husayn's visit to the United States, and that the monarch's demands for an international conference with the participation of the PNC only make the attainment of peace even more difficult.

Shamir Says Decision 'Mistake'

TA020721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that there was nothing positive in King Husayn's visit to the United States, and that the monarch only added two new obstacles on the path to negotiations. The demands for an international conference and including the PLO in the political process will not, in the foreign minister's view, promote peace in our region.

Replying to a question by our correspondent Amnon Nadav, Shamir said that there is heavy pressure on the United States to bring about peace negotiations, but the talk about participation of PNC members is a mistake.

On the issue of the supply of arms to Jordan, Shamir said that Israel is opposed to sophisticated weapons being given to Arab countries which are in a state of war with Israel.

Shamir was speaking at Ben-Gurion Airport before departing for Britain, France, and Denmark on a 10-day visit.

Foreign Ministry Opposed

TA021912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] The Israeli Foreign Ministry has directed Israel's Embassy in Washington to inform the Americans that Israel is opposed to the participation of PNC members in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which is scheduled to hold discussions with the Americans. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that the directive sent by the Foreign Ministry states that the PNC and the PLO are the same. Secretary of State Shultz said that Washington is prepared to maintain contact with PNC members who are not registered in the PLO. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will meet Secretary of State Shultz tomorrow in Washington. They will discuss King Husayn's latest announcements, and procurement.

Jerusalem 'Surprised'

TA020827 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 2 Jun 85 p 3

[Report by Leon Hadar and Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem is surprised by the change that seems to be taking shape in the U.S. Administration's position and its readiness to hold an international Middle East conference "under certain conditions." High-level Foreign Ministry officials have been asked why Israel was surprised by this U.S. political move.

HADASHOT has learned that the Israeli Embassy in Washington did not anticipate the change in U.S. foreign policy. A few weeks ago, Deputy Director General Hanan Bar-On came up with the assessment that a change in the U.S. Administration's position was conceivable, and a report in this vein was handed to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Sources associated with the foreign minister have disclosed that the United States did not consult with Israel on its latest diplomatic moves, but engaged in unilateral action. The sources added that Yitzhaq Shamir strongly opposes holding a meeting between the United States and a delegation comprising Jordanian and PNCmembers. When he arrives in Washington this week, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will express Israel's dismay at the latest U.S. initiatives. Rabin will express opposition to separate negotiations between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation even if these are presented as preparatory talks in anticipation of the incorporation of Israel into this process. The defense minister will also firmly object to U.S. attempts to bring the Soviet Union back into the political process.

Cabinet Issues Announcement

TA021449 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1410 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Excerpt] At the beginning of today's Cabinet meeting Prime Minister Peres reported on Shultz' message sent in the wake of the talks held between King Husayn and U.S. Administration leaders. In his message the U.S. secretary of state also asked for an Israeli response.

Following the prime minister's report, Ministers David Levi and Ari'el Sharon called for an immediate reaction. We should not wait, they said, a considerable number of the issues mentioned in the U.S. secretary's message should be rejected outright, especially the incorporation of the PNC members in the talks and a preliminary meeting between U.S. officials and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Let us hear remarks made to us by Deputy Prime Minister David Levi as he left the Cabinet meeting:

[Begin recording] I demanded an immediate and firm reaction, because if we do not resist this process, it could yield very grave results, as well as open up cracks in our relations with the United States. This is surely undesirable and dangerous. Israel should immediately insist on a common Israeli-U.S. principle, namely, contacts should not be held with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation behind Israel's back, or separately from direct contacts with Israel. Also, recognition of PNC members is tantamount to recognition of the PLO, and this should not be whitewashed or masked. [end recording]

David Levi thus demands a strong reaction, and so does Minister Sharon. Minister Arens demanded an urgent Cabinet discussion, while Ministers Ya'aqobi and Rubinstein said this issue should be discussed only in the Cabinet plenum. It was finally decided that the Cabinet would shortly discuss the Shultz message and Israel's response to it. At the prime minister's request, the initial Israeli reaction was phrased in a positive manner.

A few minutes ago, the Cabinet issued an announcement following the meeting which ended about 15 minutes ago, stating that the prime minister made it clear that Israel will welcome any progress toward peace; it believes the way to do so is through direct negotiations which will begin and continue between Israel and a Jordanian or a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Israel, the Cabinet announcement states, rejects a substitute for such negotiations and views an international conference, with the participation of countries that do not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, as a framework that will not serve the cause of peace, but rather will cause further polarization between the sides. The Israeli Government rejects the inclusion of PLO members, or people who advocate the annihilation of Israel, in peace negotiations. Israel also takes a grave view of the sale of arms to any country with which Israel is in a state of war.

That is the Cabinet announcement which starts with positive phrasing and then states Israel's negative attitude toward the PLO members and opposition to arms sales to enemy countries. Reference here, of course, is to the upcoming arms deal between the United States and Jordan.

Let us repeat, following Shultz' message, the bottom line of Husayn's U.S. visit seems to be the Americans' emergence from a state of stalemate and checks to a stage of practical activity, of pushing the Middle East sides to the negotiating table. This act has also given rise to early signs of dispute within the national unity government.

Arens Reacts

TA021700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1505 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Interview with Minister Moshe Arens, currently acting foreign minister, by Yitzhaq Golan and Yosef Harif, in Jerusalem — live]

[Excerpt] [Golan] The Jordanian monarch has undertaken to negotiate with Israel as early as this year on the basis of UN Resolutions 242 and 338, and he talks about a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, and not about a Palestinian state. Do you think this is a significant change?

[Arens] I think that some change in his position has taken place. It is not clear whether it is sufficient to enable us to launch the talks for which we have been waiting for 18 years. He has a standing invitation from us — given after the 6-Day War — to discuss peace in the region. There are still two obstacles here — from what we could learn so far about his conditions: one is that he wants to hold the negotiations within the framework of an international conference to include the Soviet Union, and we do not accept this. Our principle is to hold direct negotiations between them and us, without any framework which would include other superpowers, and certainly not the Soviet Union. The other obstacle is the makeup of the delegation. As far as we know he wants to include in this delegation — if and when the talks are held — several PLO members, and this is not acceptable to us.

[Golan] As far as we could make out, in the secretary of state's message to the prime minister, the United States also rejects the idea of an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union, and it also does not accept the participation of PLO representatives, people known as official PLO representatives. Why then should we view it as an obstalce when we have the support of our big partner on these two points brought up by you?

[Arens] I used the word obstacle only in the sense that it would have to be overcome before Husayn indeed comes and negotiates with us. The fact that the U.S. position is similar to ours — I am not sure it is identical — is certainly cause for satisfaction and happiness, and I might add it was predictable. Had it been otherwise we would have been surprised. However, this does not mean that Husayn will accept the same position.

[Harif] I do not understand, Mr Arens: It transpired that the Cabinet was surprised by Secretary Shultz' message and that its reaction was sought — after all, there must be coordination between Israel and the United States. What is the meaning of this message? Has the United States already accepted Husayn's conditions, and is it now awaiting Israel's reaction?

[Arens] I cannot accept your definition. I think the United States perceives progress in Husayn's ideas, even if it is not willing to embrace his demand for an international conference and the inclusion of PLO people. In this respect, therefore, I do not think there is any room to speak about surprises or disappointments. At this stage the U.S. position is not far from, and perhaps is almost identical to ours. As long as this is the case we can be satisfied.

[Golan] How can you explain the fact that two ministers in today's session wanted to unconditionally reject the proposal without examining it?

[Arens] There is no proposal on the table, and I think it is very important for us to consolidate and announce our position. The possible ramification of Shultz' message was that the United States would meet a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

[Harif] Who will compose this delegation?

[Arens] The message is not in front of me right now, but I do not think the composition was defined. However, this very meeting is contrary to our position, which is that the negotiations should be held directly between us and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Rather than among three parties, where contacts and negotiations are being held between this delegation and the United States. It is very important to immediately react to this in order to make certain there are no misunderstandings regarding our position.

[Golan] However, I understood that the United States, which is aware of Israel's position, does not define this preliminary meeting as negotiations. It clearly talks about something which is informal and which would pave the way for direct negotiations — and it reiterates this principle. The question is whether the United States — according to your understanding — means to talk with a delegation which would be determined by the Jordanians and Palestinians, in which case there is a possibility that PNC people will be in it, or whether this preliminary stage also will be dependent upon Israel's agreement?

[Arens] First of all, I think it is important that we act to prevent this contact, and it is not important how it is defined, whether it is called a preliminary meeting toward negotiations...

[Golan, interrupting] Is what you are saying also acceptable to the prime minister?

[Arens] To the best of my knowledge it is also acceptable to the prime minister. Today the prime minister said in the Cabinet, and I quote him — I have already heard it said in the news — that direct negotiations between us and the Jordanians should be the first step in this negotiation. Therefore, there is no room for preliminary contacts in Washington between the U.S. Government and such a delegation in place of direct negotiations between us and them.

[Harif] Mr Minister, we still have to ask the question: Why are we so concerned about talks between the United States and Jordan and a more or less acceptable representation of residents from Judaea and Samaria? This is the first question. Can we prevent such talks when our main partner in any negotiations is the United States? After all, these are only preliminary stages toward solving the issue.

[Arens] I do not know if we can prevent it. The United States is a sovereign country, and it can hold meetings. As you probably remember, however, during the last 2 years there has been excellent, close coordination between the United States and us on all issues regarding the Middle East. This is certainly to our

advantage, but we think it is also to the advantage of the United States. In my opinion we should not deviate from this, and therefore, we should do all we can to make sure this coordination continues, and that the United States does not take advantage of its prerogative, and does not initiate steps which we consider damaging.

[Golan] What damage can it do?

[Arens] Well, we are not afraid. When a person is asked: Why are you afraid, the instinctive answer is: I am not at all afraid; I am a courageous person. This is not a matter of fear; it is simply a matter of tactics. Peace negotiations with Jordan are crucial for Israel, and it is important to reach the positive result of peace. It is important we achieve optimal results, from our viewpoint. There are conditions which every Israeli rejects out of hand; such as a return to the 1967 borders. Therefore the way in which these negotiations are launched, our insistence that there be direct negotiations between us and them, and that positions not be determined in a roundabout process, in an indirect, eliptical manner — these are very important elements in our tactics for negotiations. You can also ask: Why are you afraid of an international conference? We are not afraid of an international conference, but we do not foresee this as serving our positions.

[Harif] Mr Arens, you said that during the last 2 years there has been coordination. Can we deduce from your remark that the fact that the foreign policy is not exclusively directed by the Likud government is responsible for this less than perfect coordination, which you mentioned? This is the first question. The second question is: According to the information given us by the Americans, it appears this preliminary talk will indeed take place. Would their doing so contrary to our opinion mean that we will boycott the talks, unless they are direct negotiations? How can we boycott them? If they hold the meeting it becomes a fact. Can you prevent it?

[Arens] Regarding your second question: Among friends, putting forth ultimatums is not the best method, and therefore, at this stage at least, we should not use ultimatums. As to your first question, however, coordination between us is extremely important. In my opinion, by the way, it constitutes an important change as compared to previous years, when the United States has actually acted as a mediator between Israel and the Arab countries, and as mediator it was naturally somewhere in the middle, perhaps even closer to the positions of the Arabs than to ours. As a mediator we naturally began to think about it in terms of exerting pressure on us, of trying to bring us closer to the American positions which were not identical with ours. I would say that during the last 2 years the U.S. position and ours were almost identical. The Americans did not act as mediators, but as Israel's allies. This should not surprise anyone; I think this is perfectly natural. We are the only democracy in the Middle East, and therefore it is natural that the United States would be our ally rather a mediator between us and a totalitarian Arab country. We should maintain this situation, and the fact that we want to maintain it obviously means that there is room for concern that it will change. Earlier I said that the U.S. position is almost identical to ours. To be honest it is difficult to say that it is identical. We saw from Shultz' message that there is some deviation from our position, because it expresses agreement to a preliminary meeting between the United States and such a delegation. In my opinion this a dangerous thing. If this process continues, we stand to lose. We will suddenly find the Americans holding positions unlike ours, we will return to an atmosphere of pressures, and they will try to drag and push us into accepting their positions. If you want to ask me what happened, whether a change has occurred, well, we have a national unity government instead of a Likud government. Now and then we hear from Washington that they are receiving mixed signals [last two words in English] from Jerusalem. It is not completely clear whether we are really against preliminary meetings between Americans and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and it is therefore clear that our signals are not altogether unequivocal.

[Golan] Mr Minister, you say that they should not be mediators but friends. However, they constituted an important element in the peace with Egypt. They were the great bulldozer that brought us peace. I know that you did not support this agreement, perhaps you are the wrong one to ask. However, we attained peace. Now we have to negotiate with other enemies: Jordan and the Palestinians. We must talk with our enemmies; there is no other way.

[Arens] Look, perhaps there are various opinions about this, but I think that we could have reached the same agreement with the Egyptians in direct meetings. I do not see the U.S. involvement as essential for the agreement. After all, we were the ones who gave up everything. We are not talking here about pressure exerted by the United States on the Egyptians, pressure which caused them to decide to leave the Rafah area under Israeli sovereignty. Perhaps other people do not think so, but I believe we could have reached the agreement even without U.S. involvement, and perhaps we would have ended with better results.

[Golan] However, how do you respond to the statement that we must negotiate with an enemy, today in the form of Jordan and the Palestinians, and we must talk with them. Indeed, Mr Minister, we have indirectly negotiated with PLO representatives, during the prisoner exchange long ago, and before the "Peace for Galilee"operation we reached an agreement with them which left us free of katyushas for a year, and this amounted to indirect negotiations with an enemy.

[Arens] We are speaking here of two different things, and it is very important to differentiate between them. If you say it is our obligation to hold negotiations with Jordan, you are implying that we do not want to, but that we must realize it as our duty...

[Golan, interrupting] We are searching for peace.

[Arens] We want to negotiate. For these 18 years we have been calling upon Husayn — this little king — please come and negotiate;our prime minister is willing to travel to Amman, and you are invited to come to Jerusalem, but he has not come. So if we are talking about an obligation, we must turn to Husayn. You say that we should talk with PLO members. The answer of the whole government — not only mine, but that of all the parties in the government — is completely negative. We will not talk with a terrorist organization that maintains that Israel should be destroyed.

[Harif] Well, this is certainly not new. However, since as of today you are acting foreign minister, perhaps you can tell us... [changes thought] according to what we heard on the radio, the PLO's Executive has apparently confirmed this agreement to enter direct negotiations with Israel on the basis of 242 and 338. From all the reports we heard last week, from Qaddumi and others, we clearly understood that what the Jordanian king has said was not approved by any official PLO body. Knowing this message, do you really think the PLO Executive approved direct negotiations with Israel — without entering the issue of whether this is or is not a preliminary stage — the principle itself of direct negotiations and not within framework of an international conference?

[Arens] I cannot answer you, and I am not willing to speculate about the decisionmaking processes in the PLO. These are not the processes we know in a democratic state, and there is probably a lot of maneuvering there...

[Harif, interrupting] But what about Shultz' message? From what has been published so far, the secretary of state has informed us on behalf of King Husayn that the PLO Executive has indeed undertaken to fulfill the promises...

[Arens, interrupting] I cannot confirm this, but if I understood your question correctly, that is, whether I believe that indeed the PLO executive approved...

[Harif, interrupting] If you do not confirm it then it did not happen, and if it did not happen then it is no longer important...

[Arens, interrupting] I do not know if it happened, and in my opinion it is not very important, because our position is that we will not talk with the PLO.

[Harif] Well, this is very well known. However, if this is not so, then there is no change, such as you mentioned earlier. All this time we have been holding a dialogue with the Americans. In that case what are the preliminary talks all about? This is all very strange. At a first glance, this message looks so dramatic and revolutionary. However, if this condition is not fulfilled, then it is only a tactic; there is no substance.

[Arens] It is very possible that it is only a tactic. It is clear that during his visit in the United States Husayn wanted to receive U.S. weapons...

[Golan, interrupting] Do you think it is only a tactic?

[Arens] I did not say it is only a tactic. Obviously there is a tactical component, which is perhaps dominant. This will become clear in the next few weeks. As I said, it is clear he wants U.S. weapons. He knows there is intense opposition to this in the U.S. Congress; this is against the background of the hostile relations between Jordan and Israel, and I assume he took this into consideration during his visit in Washington.

[Golan] Mr Minister, Shultz' message confirms what has taken place since the PNC meeting in Amman has ended. Many people, also in the West, saw a change in the PLO's position. No more of the well-known negativism of Khartoum. Do you not think that this process is going on and was expressed during the King's visit to Washington and in the secretary of state's message to the prime minister?

[Arens] We are going back to where we started. I already told you there are two obstacles in Husayn's position. They were already expressed before his visit to Washington. One is the demand that negotiations be held within the framework of an international conference, and the other is the demand that PLO people participate in the delegation. Nothing has changed during the visit to Washington.

[Golan] Perhaps, before moving to another issue, we can exhaust this one. We began on an optimistic note, and you — and I thank you for it — brought in a realistic note, at least by doubting whether Shultz' message has substance, and wondering whether perhaps it is — at best — an attempt to create a positive atmosphere following the first talks which left a negative taste...

[Arens, interrupting] Excuse me, we have here one very real thing, and we must emphasize it, because it is not to our advantage: This is the hint that the United States has agreed to a preliminary meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and we take issue with this.

[Harif] This is exactly why I brought up the matter of tactics. That is, what is undoubtedly real here is the issue of preliminary talks which would be held contrary to our views and desire. perhaps in order to make the bitter pill easier to swallow the issue is being dressed up with something more positive, such as the issue of direct negotiations, 242 — all these positive ingredients — whenall the time it is very doubtful whether this has been approved by the PLO. We know that Husayn will not proceed without receiving the PLO's okay.

[Arens] I agree with this assessment.

[Golan] Mr Minister, one last question: Do you not think that Shultz' message might bring about the end of the national unity government, because in the Alignment there will probably be many who will want to embrace the suggestions included in Shultz' message?

[Arens] There are many people here — and perhaps this is the most curious aspect in the Israeli political landscape — who on every occasion ask whether in this or that case the national unity government will dissolve. At this point I do not see any sign for this, at least not in this case.

This morning there was a Cabinet meeting in which there was unanimous agreement, without any reservations by the Alignment ministers, to the wording of the prime minister's answer, which included the principle of Israel's opposition to a preliminary meeting between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and our total opposition to the inclusion of PLO people in the delegation.

Levi, Sharon Comment

TA021844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi says that Secretary of State Shultz' proposals about talks with PNC representatives indicate a very dangerous process which will lead to U.S. de facto recognition of the PLO. The proposals, David Levi said, threaten Israeli-U.S. relations.

Minister Ari'el Sharon said Israel will not accept any proposal which amounts to being a corridor to a Palestinian state. In Minister Sharon's opinion, George Shultz' proposal regarding the PNC members creates illusions and does not contribute to the peace process. He also said Israel will not give up territories in return for peace. Israel will give only peace, Sharon said.

Additional Reaction

TA021630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Personages in the territories are refraining from commenting on Shultz' announcement that Hing Husayn is prepared for direct negotiations with Israel. They have told our correspondent Arye Gus they first want to hear an official announcement by Jordan's communications media. One of the personages however said he is convinced King Husayn will take very good care of the Palestinians' interests.

The Likud's faction will tomorrow discuss the U.S. and Jordanian initiative for negotiations. The head of the faction told our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that the Likud believes the initiative is intended to negate the agreement between the Alignment and the Likud that a Palestinian state must not be set up.

Labor Party Knesset Member Ora Namir has called on the government to hold immediate negotiations about the U.S. initiative. In her opinion, this is an opportunity to continue the peace process, and as such it should not be missed. She talked with our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli.

The Peace Now Movement recommends that the prime minister welcome King Husayn's historic initiative, and views it as a followup to the Al-Sadat initiative. The movement calls on the prime minister to announce that Israel is prepared for immediate negotiations, without preconditions, with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

CRM Approves

TA021451 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1420 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] The Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] Knesset faction supports the participation of PNC members in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which would begin a political dialogue with Israel and the United States for a peace agreement. The CRM calls on the government not to foil the new U.S. initiative, but rather to consider it favorably, disregarding coalition considerations.

'Arafat Cited on Possibility of Recognizing 242

TA020853 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Jun 85 p 1

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has told the East Jerusalem weekly *AL-BAYDAR AL-SIYASI* that if UN Security Council Resolution 242 includes a clause about self-determination for the Palestinians, he would recognize that resolution. He said: We are fighting for a just political solution. He claims that it is the Palestinian people's right to use every means — including an armed struggle — to fight against conquest and Kahane- and Sharon-like terrorism. Regarding the political process, he recalled that Syria had participated in a Geneva conference in some fashion, and that all the Arab countries had embraced the political option of peace at the Fes summit.

U.S. Statements on Conference, PNC Analyzed

HA'ARETZ, DAVAR, 'AL HAMISHMAR

TA020557 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 2 Jun 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* writes that Israel can be pleased with the remarks made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who reiterated his long-held position that an international conference cannot be considered an effective tool in solving the Palestinian problem. Nevertheless, it is worth our while to continue to insist that an international conference — in which Israel would be one factor against a dozen others — might force us into a situation of inferiority opposite a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. We should not be called on to agree to this, and we should be on the alert to preempt any phenomenon which could be interpreted as a sign that the White House lacks determination.

DAVAR writes that it is clear that the main purpose of Husayn's visit was to secure the disputed supply of arms for his country. He knew that unless Jordan joined the peace process this supply would be blocked by Congress. Thus he tried to create the impression that only technical problems remained to be solved before negotiations can be held. However, because Husayn has connected himself with the need for negotiations with the PLO, this impression is fundamentally wrong. Israel's friends in Congress should therefore leave the question of arms supply open until the question of the composition of the delegation is clarified. This question will be the focus of the main battle in the coming months. The remarks by the secretary of state yesterday make one hope that politicians will not make a habit of making rash statements. The vague formulation of the Camp David accords does not help Israel but, even under these restricted circumstances, it can work to promote peace by wisely combining openness and firmness.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that at present the United States has an enormous amount of leverage in the region — over us and all the Arab countries except Syria although it, too, is not completely out of the game. It would be very surprising if the United States did not take advantage of its influence to push the expansion of the U.S-sponsored peace process, the first stage of which was the Camp David accords. The Israeli Government must get used to the idea that within a short while the wheels of the political process will be put in motion again, and that the question of the future of the West Bank will be on the agenda in full force. The Lebanese war has ended, and now a new political era is beginning which will deal with the demand that Israel withdraw from Judaea and Samaria in exchange for peace on the eastern border. It would not be a mistake to say that the national unity government would be the first to be affected in this new period.

MA'ARIV Condemns U.S. Stand

TA020830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 2 Jun 85

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* writes that the U.S. tendency to accept Jordan's demand that negotiations with Israel not be direct but rather in the framework of an international conference destroys the basis of understanding and cooperation between Israel and the United States. Washington has to understand that its support for an international conference might perhaps appease King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat but it would create a deep void between us and the administration. Israel must make it clear that we are talking about matters of principle and not about marginal problems of procedure.

POST Calls for Consideration

TA030742 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Jun 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Husayn's Move"]

[Text] Is this the long awaited — and, in some circles here, long dreaded — breakthrough towards peace with Jordan? Saturday's message on this by George Shultz to Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir should be treated with caution. But it also merits the most serious consideration.

Curtain-raisers on King Husayn's visit to Washington last week predicted that it would turn out a journey into a dead-end. That, as now appears from the secretary of state's message, is not what happened. The Hashemite monarch, having evidently made an agonizing reappraisal of his policy, junked his old platitudes — and helped trigger a revival of the Middle East diplomatic process under American leadership while Shim'on Peres is still Israel's premier.

Husayn, so Mr Shultz reports, informed U.S. decision-makers that he is committed to rapid progress before the end of this year in entering direct negotiations, on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338, with Israel. His purpose is to form a Jordanian- Palestinian confederation, not to secure an independent state for the Palestinians. And he has chairman Yasir 'Arafat's and the PLO Executive Committee's support for this initiative. The pledge of PLO backing remains an important form of insurance for King Husayn. But Mr Shultz seems to be taking it with a pinch of salt. He may be hinting that the Fatah chief must never again be allowed to make a mockery of the monarch.

In any case, so long as that organization fails to meet U.S. conditions, by refusing to subscribe to Resolution 242 and acknowledge Israel's statehood, there will be no dealings with it. This assurance is presumably meant to allay Israel's fears that the despatch of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for "preliminary" talks — but not actual negotiations — to Washington might be intended to win American recognition for the PLO through the backdoor, as it were. At the same time, Mr Shultz does not explicitly offer Jerusalem the right of veto over the composition of that delegation.

The secretary does cede to Israel the right to exclude any unacceptable Palestinians from the actual negotiating group. The reason is obvious: this country will not bargain with those it does not view as bargaining partners. He leaves no doubt that, contrary to Husayn's wish, the negotiations will not be held within the context of an international conference — even if, as Washington suggested last week, perhaps tongue in cheek, the Soviets were to agree to certain conditions, such as resuming diplomatic ties with Israel, and easing the harassment of Soviet Jews. But he does propose an international context for the negotiations — as another form of insurance for Husayn — through endorsement by the NATO countries. He has already written to all NATO foreign ministers to that effect.

Mr Shultz has nothing to report about Husayn's substantive conditions of peace. Perhaps they did not come up in Washington. But they are not unknown: it may be assumed that, at least as an opening gambit, they will include the surrender of the whole of Judaea — including East Jerusalem — and Samaria and Gaza. But the Hashemite ruler must be well aware that if this territorial programme is adhered to by his negotiators, the peace talks will be called off even by Shim'on Peres. His fallback plan, then, must be something akin to the Reagan Plan, which the Americans might be expected to underwrite. Likud ministers doubtless hope that the king will refuse to budge, thus demonstrating that the "Jordanian option" is a fake and that it is idle to discuss a trade-off of land for peace, an idea they abhor.

Just in case he does not, however, attention is focused on the despatch of the Jordanian-Palestnian delegation to Washington — itself described as an American breach of faith — and the make-up of the delegation which, it is argued, must in any case include no one even remotely associated withthe PLO, such as members of the Palestinian National Council. Thus while Mr Peres is willing to examine the credentials of any member of the PNC on their merits, Mr. Shamir would disqualify any PNC candidate without bothering to check whether he does or does not swear by the notorious PLO Covenant. That way, it is apparently hoped by the Likud, the peace process will never get off the ground, and Israel and Jordan will never get down to the practical give-and-take of negotiations. For the sake of peace, that fiendish hope must be frustrated.

PANA Session Concludes; Resolutions Approved
AB312230 Dakar PANA in English 1715 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Dakar, 31 May (PANA) — The fourth ordinary session of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) completed its work in the early hours of this morning with the unanimous approval of a series of resolutions on the work of the agency for the immediate future.

A resolution on information matters praised "the active participation of PANA in the coverage and dissemination of news of southern Africa, the Frontline States and on the problems of drought and famine." The activities of the agency, it continued, "conforms to the vision of the founding fathers of the OAU and PANA in promoting African unity and the African liberation struggle."

The resolution called on all OAU members to "make a more active interest in the affairs of PANA," and to accede to full membership of the organisation. It stressed that all those countries in arrears of contribution to the continental news agency should settle their debts so as "to enable the agency to make unhindered progress in facilitating the flow of African information the world over."

This call was repeated in a resolution on financial matters which also asked member states to give PANA all the necessary material and financial support for the achievement of its objectives.

This resolution also noted that "the funds of the agency have been managed with prudence and due respect," and urged the director general "to continue to manage the funds of the agency with rigour."

In the resolution the IGC also formally adopted the budget for the 1986/87 biennium as submitted by the financial committee. This makes an appropriation of 3,607,369 U.S. dollars for 1986, and 3,701,222 dollars for 1987.

A resolution on administrative matters extended the mandates of the PANA Advisory Committee on Recruitment and the Finance Committee for a further year. It called on the committee "to review the organigramme [as received] on PANA with the director general with a view to determining the priorities in the recruitment of staff and thereafter to proceed to the selection of staff."

On technical matters, a resolution was passed requesting the PANA director general to take the necessary steps to enable the agency to develop its telecommunications network so as to improve coverage of the continent and to pursue the objectives laid down in the five-year development plan discussed earlier in the week. These include the computerization of PANA's operations, and eventual access to a satellite network.

The resolution urged the OAU to request URTNA (Union of African National Radio and Television Networks), PATU (Pan African Telecommunications Union) and PAPU (Pan-African Postal Union) to complete their study of the African satellite. The OAU was also asked "to take necessary measures for the completion of the PANAFTEL project."

A final resolution called on the director general in negotiating agreements with nonAfrican agencies "to bear in mind the need to make PANA commercially viable and to pay particular attention to PANA's status as a continental news agency."

It also authorised the director general to sign those headquarters agreements which are ready for signature between PANA and the host governments of the agencies' regional pools, and to continue negotiations on those still under consideration.

Last night, the headquarters agreement for the southern African regional pool, based in Lusaka, was signed by the PANA director general, Cheick Ousmane Diallo, and by the Zambian minister for information and broadcasting services, Cosmas Chibanda.

The IGC discussed at length the report by the rapporteurs of the meeting, and whether it gave an accurate account of deliberations. There was insufficient time to conclude this discussion, and so the IGC chairman, Zimbabwe's Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, promised that he would work through the whole report with the rapporteurs to ensure that it reflected the spirit of the meeting.

At the conclusion, several delegates paid fulsome tribute to the work of Mr Diallo, whose term of office is scheduled to expire at the end of June. Dr Shamuyarira registered his "deep appreciation." Mr Diallo, he said, had "promoted the organisation from zero to what it is today, and future generations of Pan-Africanists will be indebted to him."

The Nigerian delegate praised Mr Diallo for "the dedication of a true son of Africa," while the Gambian delegate thanked the director for "his understanding and courage in taking up such crucial endeavour." Similar tributes were paid by the delegates from Egypt and Cameroon.

The final speaker to address the IGC was Eddie Ankongo of the Namibian liberation movement, SWAPO, who also spoke on behalf of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. He praised the work undertaken by PANA in support of the southern African liberation movements.

"From its inception," he said, PANA committed itself clearly to supporting national liberation movements in order to get rid of the last remnants of colonialism on the continent."

Describing war-torn southern Africa as "a world of madness, a zone of death," he called on PANA and its member states to step up still further their coverage of the liberation struggles and their exposure of the evils of apartheid.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Greets Bourguiba on Tunisian National Day

LD021315 Algiers APS in English 1003 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Algiers, 2-6-85 (APS) — On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Tunisian people, President Chadli Bendjedid sent a message to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in which he transmitted Algeria's best wishes and congratulations.

The Algerian people, the message said, celebrates with the brotherly Tunisian people this historical day which materializes an important step in the history of the common struggle of the great Maghreb peoples.

It also reiterated the profound satisfaction of the Algerian people over the good brotherly relations and cooperation between the two peoples and reaffirmed their unflinching determination to carry on this cooperation and enlarge it to all fields in the benefit of both peoples.

The message ended by reiterated [as received] the Algerian people's committment to establish solid bases for the setting up of the great Maghreb and to materialize the aspirations of peoples in the area for progress, prosperity, and unity which represent the first step for the realization of Arab unity.

LIBYA

Clandestine Radio Claims Embassy Closed in Syria

NC031107 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1052 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Reports from Damascus indicate that Libya has closed its embassy in the Syrian capital. Libya calls its embassy the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau. The closure of the embassy follows the emergence of differences between the Libyan and Syrian positions on the Palestinian camps war in Lebanon.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives USSR Message on Arms Talks

LD021705 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1559 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Jun (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received a message from the Soviet leadership dealing with the strategic arms' control negotiations between the USSR and the United States. In its message, the Soviet leadership explained the USSR's position regarding the negotiations and its proposals regarding nuclear weapons and outer space weapons.

The message pointed out the American Administration's intransigence and its unwillingness to reach any positive results at the negotiations.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From Fatah's Abu Iyad

LD012346 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fatah, sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution, which says in part:

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution: Greetings of the revolution.

Your principled and brave stance had a great effect on the morale of our people everywhere and on the morale of all the leaders who believe in the liberation of Palestine and the continuation of the armed struggle.

The difficult position which faces our masses in Lebanon and the continuing conspiracy there need an initiative which nobody but the brother colonel can shoulder at all the Arab and Palestinian levels. Now is your time, honorable brother, at which you call for the Palestinian national unity that rises above all the disputes and wounds. At the Arab level, you know the Arab position perfectly well. The council of the Arab League has not yet met. In spite of the tragedy of the Arab League, this position in itself is a tragedy.

In this severe crisis, we in the Central Committee of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fatah, extend our hands to brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to restore unity to this historic relationship between us. We have great hopes that together we will reach the fulfillment of the aspirations of our Arab nation and the fulfillment of the aims of its revolutionary forces under your leadership.

Revolution until victory.

Tripoli Issues 'Warning' to Egyptian President

LD022207 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Warning: Mr President of Egypt, Husni Mubarak.

The Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland, the voice of the Revolutionary Committees addresses a special message to you, in line with our usual custom to give our advice to those whom we wish well, and to remind them of their predecessors' fate. We have addressed messages and warnings to others but they did not listen to them. We have given them advice, but they did not receive it well, and thus they were trapped by their own misdeeds and the corruptness of their intentions. The Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland, the voice of the Revolutionary Committees wishes for you a different [words indistinct] and a different response to what we have already said, as Al-Sadat's fate is not long forgotten. We spoke to him from our hearts and our minds through the waves of the Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland, the voice of the Revolutionary Committees, and the press, and extended to him our advice, which he mocked, and thus God ridiculed him in front of the whole world at his well known platform.

We plead with you, Mr President to (?receive) our message and to listen to its contents with attentiveness and a big heart. Therefore justify not yourselves. The human soul is certainly prone to evil, unless my Lord do bestow his mercy, my Lord is oft-forgiving, most merciful. [Koranic verse]

Jordanian King Husayn's Visit to U.S. Analyzed
LD011707 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jun 85

[From the "Spotlights" program]

[Text] Today King Husayn of Jordan concluded his official visit to the United States during which he held talks with the American President within the framework of the capitulationist traitorous role being played by the king of Jordan. According to observers the visit ended in failure. For more details, honorable listeners, here is an analysis:

In spite of all the concessions made by the King Husayn of Jordan during his visit to the United States, The U.S. Government has refused to move from the position it shares with the Zionist enemy which rejects the holding of so-called peace talks for a Middle East settlement on an international level and on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 388; these resolutions consider the Palestine question as one of refugees, and provides an implicit recognition of the enemy, which is contrary to the wishes of the Palestine people in particular and of the Arab people in general. These two resolutions are contrary to historical and geographical facts which state that Palestine was an Arab land and will remain so. The American rejection means denying the USSR any role in the so-called Middle East issue because, according to the Americans, the USSR role would be disruptive.

The American Government tries to pressure the Jordanian king gradually into sitting at the negotiating table with the Zionist entity which it considers ready for that. It is for this reason that the U.S. Government has decided to safeguard the Jordanian regime.

George Shultz has told the leaders of the Jewish communities in the United States that King Husayn of Jordan is pursuing a policy of moderation and that it is in the light of this policy that the U.S. Government wishes to protect the security of this regime and to supply it with sophisticated American weapons such as missiles and (?F-16) fighter planes

The king of Jordan pledged to the U.S. Government not to use these weapons against the Zionist enemy.

'Arafat Seen as 'Innocent' in Beirut Fighting
LD010126 Tripoli JANA in English 1437 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 12, May 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Arab nation follows with great concern what is going on outside and inside the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The killing, expelling and implementation of the plot to squash the national Palestinian rifle and the Palestinian (?presence). Some have accused 'Arafat of what is now happening, but objective facts and surrounding circumstances could never justify this savage criminal act, in which Amal elements are this time involved in implementing the plot mentioned.

The political editor of JANA, sees that what is going on in Lebanon is more serious, greater and far from being just a regional or local casual incident that could be linked with any individual.

Within the ocean of ambiguity and endeavours to paint the facts and cover the reality as well as the attempts to find a subject to blame, the true fact is far from all that .

This is a (?master) plot that exceeds individuals or a group. It has its reflections and deep roots. We say this as some have tried to lessen the size of the events and link them with 'Arafat. Yasir 'Arafat became like 'Osman shirt' exploited by those behind the plot and the instruments of its execution. What we referred to is considered far greater than holding 'Arafat responsible for. We witness that 'Arafat is innocent this time.

It became certain now that the expulsion of 'Arafat was part of a plot to expel the other Palestinian leaders in the region as well as the national Lebanese leaders, to have only the Shi'a's and Maronites in the end. This is a plot for the sake of the Zionist enemy which aims at allowing the enemy more time to develop his nuclear weapons and increase the Jewish immigration to the Arab occupied land. Thus, be able to sieze the whole region at the first explosion of events.

The raids on the Palestinian camps, setting division fire in Lebanon, the persistence on liquidating the national Palestinian existence, diverting the Palestinian cause to a simple refugee issue, preparing Lebanon after Egypt and Jordan for the U.S. settlement of liquidation in the region affects the core of the Arab cause and exceeds in degree and trecherous nature (?of) what the buried Al-Sadat has done.

Whatever was said (?about) the course taken by 'Arafat and his political mistake with which the puppet hands justified their acts, the killing and bloodshed of the Palestinians without any religious or moral conscience, could only be considered a misleading to incriminate 'Arafat. Even the justifications said to get hold of and liquidate 'Arafat proved to be incorrect. What is happening made the plot obvious to any person hear [as received]. Thus 'Arafat is innocent of what has been said about him in the ocean of Lebanese events. He has been a victim of a plot as the Palestinian people have also been.

MAURITANIA

Taya Interviewed on Regional Relations, Drought
LD011044 Kuwait KUNA in English 0931 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, June 1 (KUNA) — Mauritanian leader Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya said in a press interview here Saturday [1 June] that Mauritania has succeeded in establishing balanced

relations with all the parties to the Western Sahara dispute and described Kuwait-Mauritanian relations as excellent.

Talking to daily *AL-QABAS* Taya said that his country welcomes Arab investors, as new laws had been enacted to ensure secure foreign investments.

He said drought is not Mauritania's only problem, since the country feels the pinch of the international-economic recession "which made us adopt a plan to achieve food self-sufficiency. [Quotation marks as received]

The plan includes digging wells and plantation scheme to fight desertification.

Taya who is also head of Mauritania's National Salvation Military Committee explained that the Senegal river's water in the south stop short of helping to cope with poor rainfall.

MOROCCO

Libyan Secretary Holds Press Conference in Rabat

LD011359 Rabat MAP in English 1207 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Rabat, June 1 (MAP) — Mr Muhammad Sharif al Din al-Fayturi, secretary (minister) of the Libyan People's Committee of Information and Culture [title as received] indicated that the Arab-African union is a rational union and rests on sound bases and is being further reinforced for the well being of the Moroccan and Libyan people.

During a press conference held Friday in Rabat, Mr al-Fayturi stressed the necessity to boost the two countries cooperation in information areas to apprise the two peoples with the different stages of the union. In this respect the Libyan secretary suggested the creation of an efficient joint company for the distribution of newspapers in the two countries.

Al-Fayturi lauded, on the other hand, the actions undertaken by the two brotherly countries to put an end to the fightings between the Palestinian fighters and the Shiite militiamen of "Amal".

He also indicated that the Libyan leader announced that his country is ready to host the Palestinians from all trends with a view to launching operations from Libya for the liberation of Palestine.

On a possible meeting between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mr Yasir 'Arafat, Mr al-Fayturi said that the Libyan leader sees no problem in receiving Mr 'Arafat as a Palestinian fighter, who is blamed by certain milieux for the latest events of Beirut, while he has nothing to do with them.

He finally indicated that King Hassan II of Morocco is the only unionist man in the Arab world, who responded to the appeal launched by the leader of September 1st Revolution to thwart the plot hatched against the Arab nation.

Possibility of Granting Numayri Asylum Discussed

GF011442 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1350 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Jun (WAM) — According to diplomatic sources in Cairo, discussions are currently being held with Moroccan authorities on the possibility of allowing former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to stay in Morocco.

In its issue today *AL-ITTIHAD* says that if the Moroccan authorities should agree to grant asylum to Numayri, then Numayri will take up residence in the town of Al-Mahmudiyah, 12 km from Rabat.

AL-ITTIHAD says that Egyptian authorities have changed the former Sudanese president's residence in Cairo: He has left Al-Tahirah Palace and is now staying in Heliopolis.

SUDAN

Daf'allah Addresses Nation on Government Performance

JN011835 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jun (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah addressed a statement to the Sudanese people at noon today on radio and television about the Transitional National Government's [TNG] performance since it came to power within the framework of the transitional period program. He pointed out that the TNG has great duties. The loyal masses are awaiting the outcome of the government's handling of the defunct May's heritage. He added: We want tangible results that will reflect on daily life — results that will make us feel the difference between two eras and forget May's injustice and represssion. His excellency also clarified that the transitional government has spent a a great deal of time in reformulating the organizational framework for a new democatic Sudanese society.

Dr al-Jazuli reviewed the TNG's accomplishments during the past period. Regarding the democratic shift in the country after 16 years of dictatorship and the defunct May regime's transgressions, Dr al-Jazuli said: The TNG has worked to bridge the gap that resulted from freezing the organs of regional rule in their flabby previous form. The Council of Ministers has made specific decisions to reorganize the executive authority's performance, review the central ministeries' specialties, and organize the relationship between the center and the region. Regarding the transfer of power to the people, he clarified that the Council of Ministers has issued a decision to form a technical committee to prepare the elections law draft.

Dr al-Jazuli stressed that the genuine democratic experience at this stage requires a preparation of a law regulating party action — a law to be formulated by all sides. He added that sound democratic practice requires all our parties to overcome their internal and marginal differences, which do not always stem from differences of thought or program. He called on these parties to dedicate themselves to dealing with the country's political and social issues. He also appealed to the political parties to agree on a national action charter for the coming years and on a charter of honor for party action so that the country can avert the faults of the past.

Regarding the liquidation of the defunct May regime, his excellency said the the TNG has issued several decisions, including the dissolution and liquidation of the state security organ, the formation of an alternative organ with two units for domestic and foreign security affiliated with the Ministry of Interior under the police law and with a specific and announced budget, and the nonemployment of elements of the dissolved state security in the new organ.

Regarding the liquidation of the defunct May regime, Dr al-Jazuli said: We have arrested the supporters of the defunct regime. The Council of Ministers issued a decision to establish a specialized Attorney General's Office to investigate defendants. He added that the attorney general issued other decisions to form committees to interrogate the detained symbols of May. These committees continue their task diligently and honestly. His excellency said that the Council of Ministers has agreed on draft laws to issue new banknotes in order to liberate our people's will. He pointed our that, in order to entrench democratic practice, the Council of Ministers has agreed to amend labor laws that did not permit the trade unions to practice their activities. Within this framework, the workers federation's law for the year of 1985 was amended so that the vocational trade unions can practice their activities.

Dr al-Jazuli said that in order to achieve justice, the Council of Ministers has agreed in principle to reinstate employees who had been dismissed for political or trade union activities. He added that a committee was formed in this regard to draw up sound bases for reinstating those employees — bases on which the committees at the level of ministries and other departments will work. He said that the council has decided to reconsider the new terms of employment and form a committee to make revisions and correct faults in these terms. He added that the council also made a decision not to dispose of government land temporarily so that it can review previous practices and draw up new plan guaranteeing sound exploitation.

Dr al-Jazuli said that the legacy the revolution has inherited from the May regime is far more extensive than we expected. He added that the total amount of Sudan's foreign debt has reached $9 billion, not to mention an estimated $800 million in interest. The defunct regime failed to meet the installments due, and this resulted in Sudan's not receiving grants or easy loans amounting to $700 million.

Dr al-Jazuli added that the former government had not been able to reduce its enormous expenditures for its oppressive organs, nor had it been able to confront luxury and flabbiness in its executive bodies. Therefore, the normal alternative was to lay a heavy burden of taxes on the Sudanese people in order to obtain revenue to finance the growing deficit.

The prime minister announced that, in an attempt to repair what the May regime spoiled, the transitional government has made several decisions concerning the reduction of expenditures. These decisions were represented in reducing the number of ministries and the structures of the regional governments, as well as replacing the increasing number of ministers with civil service officials, issuing directions to stop luxurious and boastful spending, to combat corruption, and to consecrate the national values and honesty in the era of democracy. He referred to the good example of those who are leading this phase, explaining that when it assumed responsibility the Council of Ministers issued a new decree stipulating the presentation of a certificate of release from a legal obligation.

Dr al-Jazuli said that what was found to be allocated for the May organs, such as the state security apparatus and the Socialist Union, is very little compared to the true costs of these organs, explaining the investigation made to determine the financial sources of these organs. He added that, as a positve step toward correcting the economic course, a delegation left to allow the brothers working abroad who had participated in this revolution through their feelings and efforts and who showed their readiness to participate, to contribute by all means. During his recent tour of the Gulf states, he felt their enthusiasm and interest in what is taking place in their homeland and their readiness to participate in its issues both intellectually and materially.

Dr al-Jazuli referred to the decision forming a special administration for the affairs of Sudanese working abroad. As a start, a conference for Sudanese working abroad will be held after blessed 'Id al-Fitr in order to discuss all issues and agree on the best solutions for them. He also referred to the working trip to the Gulf states, which basically was aimed at informing others about Sudan's revolution and its objectives and problems, foremost being the economic problem, as well as the issues of drought, desertification, the increasing numbers of refugees, and Sudan's urgent need for assistance. He said that the delegation presented its viewpoint concerning the rebuilding of the Sudanese national economy, which says that fraternal countries should adopt a project comparable to the Marshal Plan, provided that Sudan supplies the general framework for such a project in a way that guarantees mutual benefit for all. He affirmed that the response of the kings, princes, and shaykhs of the Gulf states was extremely positive regarding the promise to extend urgent assistance.

Dr al-Jazuli said that in spite of the deteriorating economic situation, the TNG is reviewing fiscal and economic policies to alleviate the daily burdens of the people.

On the issue of starvation, Dr al-Jazuli said that the council had issued a statement declaring the southern region a disaster area, adding that the TNG had expressed its readiness to use all means for the transportation of assistance. He said that some 1.25 million tons of seeds have been made available out of the estimated 1,425,000 tons needed for nutritional requirements. This amount has been secured as a result of fruitful contacts. He praised friendly and fraternal countries and voluntary world organizations which hastened to provide Sudan with assistance.

On preparations for the new agricultural season, Dr al-Jazuli said that the necessary quantities of sorghum seed have been produced from local and U.S. mixtures in some of the machine-irrigated projects and those irrigated by rain in Kordofan and Darfur regions. He also said that the necessary quantities of millet, sesame seeds, and dry broad beans have been made available and that arrangements to import 15,000 tons of wheat seed have been completed.

Dr al-Jazuli said that some 60,000 tons of fertilizer, out of the needed estimated quantity of 196,000 tons have been secured through grants. The remaining quantities will be made available soon.

On fuel Dr al-Jazuli said that the agricultural needs for the forthcoming season have been secured and efforts to secure weed killer have been crowned with success. He added that part of the needed quantities of pesticides will be secured through the $198 million in German assistance, while negotiations for the remaining quantities are underway.

Dr al-Jazuli said that for the first time in Sudan's history, and as part of a program to combat drought and desertification, drought- and desertification-resistant fodder seeds will be strewn over an area of 14 feddan in the (Baltana) region. The northern areas of Kordofan and Darfur will be cultivated.

On the southern Sudan issue, Dr Daf'allah said: The revolutions's first decision was to resort to the Addis Ababa agreement, to issue a cease-fire decision, and to announce a general amnesty. During its first sessions, the Council of Ministers made an appeal to John Garang, calling on him to lay down his weapons and discuss the issue with the logic of reason and not force, especially since all the forces in southern Sudan have agreed to join the current democratic dialogue. Daf'allah pointed out that the General Secretariat of the National Alliance of Trade Unions and Political Parties, through coordination with the government, has intensified its contacts with John Garang in order to reach a proper formula that would lead to preparing a national conference to reach a framework for a radical solution to the issue. Daf'allah added: Despite the news media reports on Garang's statements, we hope on that our brothers will resort to reason and make the homeland's higher interests outweigh reactions in order to support the cultural example our people gave to the people of the world.

In his statement this morning on the TNG's performance since the assumption of its tasks within the framework of implementing the program for the transitional period, Dr al-Jazuli said that the defunct May regime's tyranny against the civil service forced the best Sudanese cadres to leave the country. This, he said, tore the country apart and made it suffer from invisible unemployment ['atalah muqanna'ah]; at the same time there were thousands of dismissed calling for the right to return to their work, in addition to thousands of university graduates waiting to be employed. Thus, Al-Jazuli said, a committee should be formed to study the structure of the civil service and manpower and to submit recommendations regarding shortcomings and establishing a capable and effective civil service.

Dr al-Jazuli pointed out that the trade unions have a big role to play in overcoming the country's economic burdens. He expressed hope that the National Alliance of Trade Unions and Political Parties, a major leader of the revolution, will be a vanguard force in protecting the revolution through maturity, participation, and encouraging the people to increase production. He added: I expect the trade unions to ban strikes as a weapon at this stage by introducting a charter for trade union action. One of the principles of the charter should be: work, work, and never stop.

In order to complete the government's efforts to purge its institutions of the faults of May and promote them to the desired level, the judiciary has been given independence. The chief judge now is taking measures to establish a judiciary organ that can cope with the era of freedom and democracy.

Al-Jazuli Daf'allah said that any talk about the slowness of measures to liquidate the results of May ignores our adherence to the supremacy of the law. Our defense of the principle of independence for the judiciary makes it incumbent on us to resort to justice. He added that the government is reviewing all the extraordinary laws that restrict freedom and hamper the people's march toward progress and freedom.

Regarding foreign relations, the statement said: Our polices are clear-cut and call for neutrality apart from containment and subservience, for adopting neighborliness toward all brothers, for strengthening relations with all countries in our people's interest, and for preserving the people's free will and independent decisionmaking, a policy that has led to the improvement and development of relations with fraternal Libya in all fields.

The statement said that a serious step has begun to improve relations with our neighbor Ethiopia, and we hope that neighborliness between the two countries will return to normal in the near future without being accomplished at the expense of other relations that Sudan is interested in maintaining. He added that Sudan is studying the reopening of the embassies that Nuamyri had closed under the pretext of reducing expenditures, a fact that harmed the country's political and economic interests. This will take place in support of the country's declared foreign policy.

Dr al-Jazuli also said that Sudan's revolution will be a target for conspiracies and intrigues, especially since we know the circumstances under which many Sudanese carried arms against the defunct regime. Most of these Sudanese were party memebrs. He also said: We know that some of those arms haven't yet been handed over to the state and that there are many statements by party officials on stored weapons, which constitute a source of anxiety, because force will never be a way to democracy. He stressed that the government will play its role in this regard. It expects the people and the parties to be able to provide a chance for democratic national action.

At the end of the statement, Al-Jazuli said: This is a preliminary review in which I wanted you to participate with the aim of assessing and redoubling efforts to realize what we pledged to God when we assumed responsibility for leading the country at this stage. Let us be honest and exert more efforts to raise the banners of our proud and brave people. May God be with you.

Daf'allah Expresses 'Hope' for Early Elections

EA010054 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, the prime minister, has stressed that impartial, free elections are the first step towards handing over power to the masses, pointing out that the first step of that was the formation of a technical committee for laying down ideas

or proposals for the elections law and date, constituencies and their geographical and group divisions. His excellency expressed his hope that the elections will be held at an early stage of the transitional period so that the constituent assembly would have enough time to draw up and approve the constitution.

Daf'allah Views Constitution, Progress

EA010049 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has declared that adherence to the constitution of 1956, amended in 1964, still stands as agreed upon by all sides, provided that it allows for decentralized rule and the formula for a government in the south.

He said the Council of Ministers next Sunday will discuss the draft of the transitional constitution drawn up by the constitution technical committee. He also appealed to trade unions to abandon strikes in view of the current circumstances. He declared that a committee will be formed to draw up a plan for investment of Arab aid to Sudan.

In a comprehensive interview with *AL-AYYAM*, Dr al-Jazuli asked the people not to expect the transitional government to tackle the damage inflicted on the Sudanese economy over 16 years in 1 month. He stressed that the government is striving to pursue the best ways to alleviate citizens' suffering.

He referred to his recent tour of the Gulf States, explaining that it was to meet basic needs [li is dad al-hajat al-daruriyyah]. He said he is at present occupied with the formation of a special committee to draw up plans for investment in Sudan to absorb the anticipated Arab aid.

Reconciliation Committee To Contact SPLM

JN021000 Khartoum SUNA in English 0910 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 2 (SUNA) — The National Reconciliation Committee on the South problem yesterday held a meeting at Khartoum University. The committe reviewed a report on the ongoing contacts with rebel leader John Garang in a bid to reach a joint formula for the negotiations.

The meeting also decided to dispatch a delegation during the few coming days to conduct primary contacts with the SPLA and SPLM. The committee formed four an-hoc committees dealing with contacts, study of underdeveloped areas, human rights and Sep. 1983 Islamic Sharia laws as well as a committee for the ruling system. The meeting further agreed that the contact committee should motivate the concerned officials to issue statement on the south problem and determine the elements of the problem.

It is understood that the contact committee will hold next Tuesday its 1st meeting.

TMC Meets To Discuss Political, Security Issues

JN021855 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jun (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] Has decided to hold joint monthly sessions with the Council of Ministers to discuss political, security, and economic issues. This came during the TMC's meeting today under General Siwar al-Dhahab. Also at this meeting, several domestic political issues were discussed and in light of this, it was decided that a joint delegation of the TMC and the Council of Ministers be sent to the southern regions in order to prepare for the forthcoming elections.

At this meeting, the TMC also discussed the security situation in the country after studying reports from the committee that formed by the TMC from its members, to draw up a complete plan to cover the external and internal security vacuum in the country.

TMC Forms Liaison Committee for 'Political Forces'

JN021811 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jun (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council formed a political committee from its members today to open channels of communications with all the political forces in the country. A responsible source said that the committee, whose headquarters will be the National People's Council in Omdurman, is made up of TMC members Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani Muhammad Tahir, Major General Fabian Agang Long, Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad , and Brigadier General 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad al-Amin.

Revolutionary Movement Urges Resuming Iranian Ties

JN311455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 31 May (SUNA) — The Sudanese Revolutionary Committees Movement has called for the restoration of relations between the 6 April revolution in Sudan and the Islamic Revolution in Iran in accordance with the Transitional Military Council's statement which outlined the revolution's approach toward foreign policy based on friendship with all peoples.

'Abdallah Zakariya Idris, coordinator of the Sudanese Revolutionary Committees Movement, said in a message addressed to the TMC chairman that the restoration of relations with the Islamic Revolution in Iran would enable our revolution to help stop the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran and to unify Arab-Islamic efforts in order to liberate Jerusalem and restore Palestine.

In his message 'Abdallah Zakariya Idris added that the Sudanese Revolutionary Committees [words indsitinct] that Sudan has become in a position that enables it to call for an Arab summit to be held in Khartoum in order to discuss the situation in Lebanon, tackle the effects of the Camp David accords, and resort to the Khartoum summit resolutions.

Egyptian Wafd Party Continues Visit to Khartoum

Received by Daf'allah

JN311118 Khartoum SUNA in English 1029 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 12, SUNA — Prime Minister Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah received here yesterday a delegation of the Egyptian Wafd Party currently on a visit to the country.

Following the meeting, the delegation said that the aim of their visit was to get acquainted with the actual revolutionary situation in Sudan and to extend all Egyptian popular efforts for backing its democratic process.

Received by Siwar al-Dhahab

JN011635 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jun (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received the visiting Egyptian Al-Wafd Party delegation led by 'Abd al-Khaliq al-Shinnawi here this morning. In a statement to the press following the meeting, al-Shinnawi said that the higher committee of the Al-Wafd Party will hold a meeting after the delegation's return to Cairo in order to draw up a charter similar to that of the National Alliance of Trade Unions and Political Parties in Sudan to protect democracy in Egypt. His excellency added that during its visit the delegation met with a number of political parties and groupings in the country and sensed that they are ready for national action.

Egyptian NPUP Member Discusses Visit 2 Jun

JN021703 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1433 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jun (SUNA) — Lutfi al-Khuli, head of the visiting delegation from the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Party [NPUP], has announced that the victory of the popular revolution in Sudan through the overthrow of Numayri and his regime, and the restoration of democratic life is not only a victory for Sudan, but also a victory for the Egyptian, Arab, and African peoples that are struggling against colonialism, subordination, Zionism, and backwardness.

In a statement today, Al-Khuli said that the popular revolution in Sudan will enable the building of a joint Sudanese-Egyptian background that will serve the interests of the two peoples and help bolster and deepen the ties of joint struggle for political and economic liberation and for the formation of an organized public opinion that will direct and supervise the executive power in the two countries.

Asked about his meetings with the officials in the transitional government and the political and party groups, Lutfi al-Khuli, secretary of the Arab Affairs Committee of the Egyptian NPUP, said he felt on all levels the unity of goals between the Egyptian NPUP and the transition government officials and groups, pointing out that the NPUP stood continuously by the Sudanese people during their sturggle to topple tyrant Numayri.

Al-Khuli said that the NPUP regarded tyrant Numayri as Al-Sadat's other face in terms of foreign subordination, cooperation with the Israeli enemy, corruption, and dictatorship that shed the blood of the Sudanese people, beginning with martyrs 'Abd al-Kanliq Mahjub and Al-Shafi' Ahmad al-Shaykh, and ending with martyr Mahmud Muhammad Taha.

His excellency added that Numayri harbored hostility against the entire people and therefore deserved to be the people's enemy. He pointed out that the NPUP will stand by all political forces in Sudan in order to gain victory over the dictatorial rule in the valley's south, which is considered a power in the valley's north.

Asked about the relationship between the NPUP and the Sudanese political groups, Al-Khuli said that they have relations that stem from two major concepts: The first is the national independenceof the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples, and the second is that the two peoples have a deeep conviction to support the Palestine question that is embodied iin the PLO.

Committee Interrogates Former Vice President

JN021536 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jun (SUNA) — The iinvestigation committee interrogated 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, the first vice president of the deposed president, this morning about the transportation of the Ethiopian Falasha Jews. The interrogation lasted for 6 hours. SUNA has learned that the investigation committee, which listened to about 30 witnesses, is expected to refer the issue to the court, which will convene during the next 2 weeks. The investigation committee began interrogating the defendant yesterday morning.

Attorney General Views Investigating Committees

JN311155 Khartoum SUNA in English 1034 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 12, May 31, SUNA — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati yesterday said that the committees were currently conducting investigating with the members of the disbanded state security apparatus.

In statement to SUNA yesterday, the attorney disclosed there is a tendency towards increasing the number of these committees to accomplish the investigation as soon ass possible.

The state security body was a plainclothess internal police created by deposed dictator Numayri to supress his opponents. It was liquidated after the advent of the popular uprising that put end to tyrant Numayri's era.

Political Demonstrations Held in 'Atbarah 2 Jun

Against Islamic Front

NC021720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jun (MENA) — The Sudanese police used tear gas to disperse a demonstration being staged against the Sudanese Islamic Front. The demonstrattors had gathered out-

side [word indistinct] in 'Atbarah where the front was holding a conference. According to reports reaching Khartoum today, the demonstrators threw stones and the police were forced to intervene.

Islamic Front supporters in 'Atbarah accused the Communists and Ba'thists of being behind these demonstrations and threatened not to allow these hostile political groups to hold conferences, in reprisal for what happened yesterday.

Dr Hasan al-Turabi, the secretary general of the Islamic Front, delivered a speech at the conference in which he accused the United States of being behind the arrest of front leaders on 10 March. He also accused the Communists, the Ba'thists, and other political parties of opposing the application of Islamic law.

Call for Reforms

JN021831 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpt] 'Atbarah, 2 Jun (SUNA) — The masses of the city of 'Atbarah in the Northern Region took to the streets today, calling for handing over the deposed President Numayri, for purging the civil service, for subsidizing foodstuff, and ending the suffering. This came in response to the call by the Secretariat of the National Alliance of Trade Unions and Political Parties in the Nile Province.

Unions' Alliance Issues Statement 2 Jun

EA022101 Khartoum SUNA in English 1627 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum June 2: The Unions' Alliance today issued a statement on national and general issues. The alliance called for the necessity of commitment to 1956 constitution amended in 1964 and further amended in 1985 in the light of what had been agreed on between the Transitional Military Council and the Unions' Alliance for the salvation of the country to give the cabinet its full jurisdictions stipulated in 1956 constitution, which is amended in 1964.

In its statement, the alliance called for lifting of emergency case and abolition of the posts of military governors in the regions transfer their powers to civilian bodies and liquidate defunct May regime. [Sentence as received]

The allinace appealed to the transitional cabinet to take the legal measures to ask the Egyptian Government deliver ousted president Ja'far Numayri.

In its statement issued today, the allinace called for relieving of those occupying constitutional posts during the defunct May regime and purifying of civil service judiciary and banking system.

The alliance called for refraining from recruiting the members of the liquidated state security organ in the regular forces and called for the establishment of a security unit in the ministry of internal style of work and dissolution of the National Council for youth. [Sentence as received]

The alliance called for the abolishment of Sept 1983 laws (Shariah laws) and freedom-impeding laws.

The statement affirmed the necessity of dissolving Sudan Workers' TU Federation, Sudan Farmers' Union, Employers' Union and Sudan Students' Union.

The statement called for the revision of trade union laws and transference of the Office of Workers Trade Union registrar to the attorney general's chamber.

In the field of economics and removal of economic and living bottlenecks, the allinace called for hard working to build a modern civilized developed state built on scientific planning and raise the standard of living.

The statement called for the continuation of dialogue with Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, SPLM, and participation of all divisions in the south in dialogue.

The alliance appealed to the government to consult the alliance to hasten the preparation of elections act to elect the constituent assembly and form a technical committee to prepare the draft constitution.

'Source' Denies Attempt to Free Former Vice President

GF301150 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Doha, 30 May (QNA) — An official Sudanese source has emphasized that no attempt has been made to smuggle Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, former Sudanese vice president and head of the defunct state security organ, from (Kober) prison, east of Khartoum, during the past days.

The official, who asked that his name not be disclosed, told the newspaper *AL-RAYAH* that there are many parties seeking to confuse public opinion by disseminating such unfounded rumors. He noted that all the rumors about this issue have nothing to do with truth.

In reply to a question about the fact that the government has not denied these rumors, he said: The tasks facing the transitional government take preference to denying or confirming rumors. The most important of these tasks is the famine that is sweeping the country and requires efforts by politicians and officials.

Garang Seen Losing Support in Southern Sudan

GF011414 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 31 May 85 p 17

[Text] Informed sources have told *AL-SIYASAH* that John Garang, leader of the rebels in southern Sudan, has transferred the headquarters of his permanent residence to Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. The transfer comes at a time when large numbers of his army have escaped to northern Sudan.

The sources said that many developments have occurred and that these developments are the beginning of the collapse of the Popular Liberation Army led by Garang. Among the most

important of such developments is the Libyan Government's decision to stop financial and military aid to Garang's movement. The sources said that the Libyan leaders have officially asked the Ethiopian Government to halt its military aid to the rebels — aid that was given in accordance with the agreement concluded between Libya and Ethiopia to support Garang's movement during the rule of former President Ja'far Numayri.

The sources said that in addition to the Libyan-Ethiopian decision, the famine has been a deadly obstacle not only for Garang's liberation army but also for millions of southerners who could have formed a popular reserve for Colonel John Garang.

The sources said that there is now great anger among the southerners directed at Garang because he prevented international relief committees and the Red Cross from supplying food to citizens in the Southern Region.

Members of southern tribes, including those who used to sympathize with the rebel leader, have begun to tell each other that Garang's movement is incapable of supplying citizens with food while at the same time it insists on refusing to allow international relief organizations into the south to help the citizens. In the face of such developments, convoys of southern tribes have begun to travel north in a dual migration that includes members of Garang's liberation army who appear to be exhausted by the famine and the fighting.

The sources expect Garang's movement to collapse within the next 2 months amid the Libyan-Ethiopian siege on the one hand, and the increase of the famine on the other. They said that the features of this collapse have started to appear through the tone of Col Garang in his latest address to the Sudanese people. He devoted long parts of the speech to requesting aid and asking for support for his movement to topple the new transitional military rule.

The sources added that Garang's latest address constituted a referendum which was not in his favor. It was received with a wave of resentment and sarcasm in northern and southern Sudanese circles alike. Large segments of the citizens described Garang's speculations that the military rulers will stay in power after the transitional year as a losing bet. They said that limiting the transitional period to 1 year is the idea of the military rulers, not the civilian rulers. The leaders of the National Grouping party had asked Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab to prolong the transitional period to 3 years. However, the Sudanese leader rejected this proposal and insisted that the transitional period must last for 1 year. This reflects the absence of permanent leadership tendencies within the Sudanese military leadership.

The sources indicated that Col Garang has perhaps started to lose many of his footholds in Sudanese poltical action because of his insistence to fight the Sudanese Armed Forces. They said that his loss of these footholds may result in his losing in the near future the right to be the legitimate representative of the inhabitants of southern Sudan.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Front Forces Clash With Army Troops

GF311808 Doha QNA in Arabic 1733 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 May (QNA) — It was reported here that the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front [EPLF] killed, wounded, or captured 500 of the Ethiopian Army and seized large quantities of light and medium weapons during lightening attacks by EPLF forces in the provinces of Barka, Amla Sera, and Acchele Guzai in Eritrea on 27 May.

This was reported in a statement released by the EPLF office in Abu Dhabi today.

The statement said that the Ethiopian forces perpetrated an ugly crime on 24 May when they killed 27 EPLF fighters who were prisoners in Asmara prison. This is the second crime of its kind this year, the statement said.

The statement condemned the Ethiopian Government for committing such an inhumane crime against prisoners of war and urged all humanitarian and human rights and regional and international organizations to support the Eritrean people in their struggle to win their right to freedom and independence.

TPLF Statement on 'Major Defeat' of 'Abyssinians'

EA301932 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Taking advantage of the drought in the northern part of the country, the Abyssinian regime has launched a military campaign against the people of Tigray who have been ravaged by drought, according to a statement released today by the TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] office in Mogadishu. The statement further adds that the military campaign which lasted from 28 April until 10 May, involved the regime's troops supported by helicopters. In the campaign the enemy suffered major defeats and was driven out of many parts of western Tigray. During the offensive one enemy plane, a MIG-23, was shot down, and a total of 1,442 Abyssinian enemy troops were either killed, wounded, or captured.

KENYA

President Moi Announces Upcoming Elections

EA011506 Nairobi KNA in English 0950 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Nairobi, June, 1 — The following is the text of the speech made by His Excellency Hon. D.T. arap Moi, president and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kenya, on the occasion of Madaraka [self-government] Day, today June 1st, 1985.

It is today twenty two years since we won the right we had been denied for so long, the right to determine our own destiny as a nation in freedom and human dignity. The struggle to gain this right entailed the loss of valuable human life and many other sacrifices. But we can now look back with pride, at the purposeful manner in which we have managed our affairs in shaping the future of this nation.

Inevitably, we have faced many challenges in the difficult task of nation-building. But because of our unity and seriousness of purpose, we have been able to overcome most of them. However, we must anticipate more and equally formidable challenges in the years ahead. It is important, therefore, that we should continue to consolidate and jealously protect this unity, which has been the cornerstone of the economic, social and political progress we have achieved so far.

The basic objective of our nationhood has always been to improve the well-being of our people. When we took charge of managing our own affairs, we immediately set about to develop political equality, social justice and equal opportunities for everyone. This required that we maintain a balanced and steady rate of economic growth, which would enable us to provide important services such as health, education, water and housing.

Our efforts have in the past been geared towards the achievement of these goals. It is gratifying to note that considerable progress has been made in all fronts. However, the going has not been easy. In recent years, a series of world-wide economic upheavals have slowed down the momentum of our development to such an extent that it has not been possible to meet some of our targets.

The task before us now is to set in motion the necessary measures which will create a much larger economic base. Renewed economic growth must from now on underline our development planning. This in effect means that we have to channel our resources into those activities which will contribute directly, and immediately, to faster economic growth.

Agriculture has been the back-bone of our economy, and it will continue to be so for many years to come. This is inevitable. General economic growth in our country will therefore continue to depend on a vigorous agricultural sector. Increased agricultural productivity will create more employment opportunities, earn the country more foreign exchange and enable us to meet our objective of self-sufficiency in food.

The government has continued to take the necessary steps to rejuvenate agriculture, by setting producer prices which encourage the productive use of land. But high prices by themselves are not enough. Farmers must also be paid promptly. In too many cases, payments are long delayed, which reduces the incentive for farmers to increase their production. It also increases their need for short-term credit.

My government will take the necessary steps to speed up payments to farmers through all channels, including marketing parastatals and co-operatives. The government will also ensure that farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides are distributed to farmers efficiently and on time. Improved agricultural productivity will also depend on the direction and quality of agricultural research. We must therefore invest our best minds and adequate funds in research. And we must also ensure that the results of this research are passed on to farmers through an efficient and effective extension service.

Alongside a productive agricultural sector, renewed economic growth requires an efficient and dynamic industrial sector. We have for several years, taken some steps to make industry more efficient in doing so, we have had to give protection to some industrial projects. In other cases, we have in the past granted monopoly privileges to industries which we considered necessary at the time.

We have reached a stage in our development process when industrial production must be opened to competition. It is therefore important for us to encourage only those firms which can produce efficiently with modest protection. There is no doubt that some of the reforms will strike at the entrenched privilege of firms which have been established under a protective system. Resistance is therefore inevitable. And it will be expected especially from inefficient producers. But we must not falter in our effort to restructure the sector.

There will be other sacrifices to be made in this essential transition. For example, employment opportunities must shift from the inefficient to the more productive firms. But just as we all have to take bitter medicine once in a while, we must be prepared to bear some temporary discomfort for a greater reward in future. however, every effort will be made to keep the transition costs bearable.

The steps we take to improve industry will also involve informal sector activities, and greater support will be extended to industries which have labour intensive approach and are situated outside our major urban areas. The important role of this sector in the economy requires that we create a more hospitable climate for its development. The government will therefore take appropriate measures to eliminate constraints which have slowed down the development of this sector in the past. It will also be necessary to channel more credit to this sector in future. I, therefore, urge commercial banks and financial institutions, to increase their support for this sector.

When we discuss faster economic growth, we do so while bearing in mind that the final aim is to improve the lives of each and every Kenyan. I, therefore, find it necessary today to repeat what I have said on many occasions before.

The most crucial challenge for us in this decade, is to slow down Kenya's population growth. The present rate of population growth of four per cent means that we have nearly one million children born every year. Such population growth is large enough to fill the entire city of Nairobi every twelve months; this has clear and disturbing implications on the ability of the economy to provide for the basic needs of our people.

We all accept that the best way to alleviate poverty is for economy to grow at a faster rate than the population. But with an annual increase of one million people, even if the economy were to grow at the desirable rate of six per cent per year for the next twenty-five years, the average Kenyan would enjoy an increase in income of slightly more than a half of what he enjoys today. If on the other hand, we reduced the rate of population growth to three per cent, his income would double what it is today.

The sessional paper No. 4 of 1984, has set out population policy guidelines which seek to reduce population growth to 3.3 per cent per year during the next three years. This is an ambitious target which will require the full support of every Kenyan. While the government will continue with programmes of improving the welfare of the people, we must understand the need to limit the number of children to a number we can satisfactorily feed, cloth, educate and keep in good health. This efforts must have the highest priority of all of us.

One immediate result of rapid population growth is that some of our people are now faced with conditions which lead to anti-social behaviour. This has coincided with the gradual erosion of traditional African values which controlled the behaviour of people within the society. Consequently, we have experienced an increase in crimes in various parts of the country. If we allow this trend to continue, the peace which has been the basis of our prosperity, and the envy of many around us, will be disrupted. We certainly cannot allow this. I have therefore issued clear instructions to those responsible for maintaining law and order, to bring this undesirable situation to an end. I also appeal to wananchi [masses] to assist the law enforcement authorities by exposing known criminals.

While still on this important subject, let me say that the government will continue to uphold the rule of law and all other legal procedures related to the handling of criminals. Some of those who have been convicted in courts of law are given custodial sentences in accordance with the gravity of their offences. However, it is always the hope of the Kenyan society that such people would reform and become better citizens.

But at the same time, we do all recognise that for each person who is put away in jail, there are many other persons, particularly their wives and children, who suffer from no falt of their own. My government has therefore considered, from time to time, the plight cf these persons, and the possibility of releasing those who have been convicted and jailed for minor offences. I have accordingly directed that those prisoners currently in jail for petty offences be released forthwith. As an additional measure to assist petty offenders to reform and at the same time engage in activities beneficial to society, I have directed that the system of committing petty offenders to extra-mural penal employment be revived in all our districts.

Turning now to the recent KANU membership recruitment, drive, the exercise has been successful and I wish to thank all wananchi for responding and registering in large numbers. I expect this momentum to continue until everyone eligible becomes a member.

Kenyans will recall that early last month I promised to announce the date of KANU national elections. I wish to fulfil this promise today. I have carefully considered the fact that we shall soon host two international conferences in July and August. And from my recent visits to various parts of the country, it is clear that farmers have completed planting and weeding in most areas. I have also considered other national matters and have decided that KANU elections will be held throughout the country on between 22nd and 25th, June 1985.

I am confident wananchi will exercise their right and elect leaders who will truly represent their wishes, and make the party more dynamic. Above all, I want all members to understand the importance of mature and disciplined conduct on the part of each one of us during the period of these elections.

Before I conclude my remarks today, I want it to be known that we shall not be tired in expressing our grave concern about the situation in southern Africa. Kenya's stand on Namibia is clear and unchanged. We support the United Nations Resolution 435 as the only basis for an internationally acceptable solution to the stalemate over Namibia's independence. Indeed, we firmly believe that it is just a question of time before our brothers under the umbrella of SWAPO, will enjoy their God-given right to self-determination.

In South Africa, the situation has taken a turn for the worse. While the black majority have resolved to increase their opposition to apartheid, the racist regime has responded with renewed use of brutal force against innocent and defenceless people. Kenya condemns South Africa's blatant oppression of her citizens. We condemn the careless destruction of human life in the country. And we shall continue to support the liberation movements in that part of the world until the apartheid system is completely dismantled.

And finally, I wish to remind Kenyans that our own freedom was won after a long and bitter struggle. We succeeded because of our unity and unfailing determination to be in command of our own destiny. Let us all remember that it is this same unity and determination which will continue to be the foundation of our efforts to build a strong and prosperous nation. As we celebrate this year's Madaraka Day, let us all resolve to re-dedicate ourselves to national unity in the spirit of peace, love and unity. Thank you.

Further on Address
EA011522 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 1011 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Address by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi from Nyayo National Stadium in Nairobi on Madaraka Day — live relay]

[Excerpts] When newspapers in foreign countries write dirty things about Kenya do you think it is the imperialists who do that? No, it is not the imperialists. Do not blame the imperialists. The gazelle — you know the gazelle — the gazelle once said: I do not blame my killer but I blame the person who woke me up because if he had not done so I would not have been killed. Therefore, we cannot blame the imperialists because you, a citizen and a black man, woke the imperialist up with your utterances. You should be proud of your color.

Why do petty issues have to disturb people — even the intellectuals? Let me give one example. A citizen, such as a district officer — and this is just an example — takes goods on credit from a businessman; his bill accumulates until the end of the month, when the businessman asks him to pay. Since he does not want to pay up he tells the businessman: You are disloyal. You describe a man who asks for his money as disloyal. Another example is that of a soldier: When a soldier accumulates debts and runs into problems he feels that the only way out is to overthrow the government so as to cover up his evils. And he is all alone.

If you therefore hear a person talking evil you should realize that he has been trapped in a web of his own sins and wants some sort of cover up. [Applause] And if you investigate you will find out that these people have failed in life and cannot even help themselves. They are always complaining. If he is a member of parliament and is cornered by an Asian or any other businessman asking him to pay up his debts, he replies: I will raise the matter in parliament. So the man stays silent.

So, let us discard these petty issues and be mature, as I have said, always remembering that we have a country to look after. We have a country to take care of; we have got children; we have got people. If every Kenyan acted as they wished, Kenya would be in problems, and that is why I say on my part: I shall never perpetuate tribalism as the colonialists did. My task is to unite the citizens.

In order to maintain peace let us be vigilant; report all criminals roaming about to the police. And I am happy with the work being done by the police and I want them to put much more effort so that citizens can live in peace. We want this country to be peaceful so that children can do whatever they want with the assurance that they have a government that protects them. As for bus drivers and others, as I have already said, they have caused many deaths in the last 8 months from October last year to date. More than 800 people have died on the roads while those who have lost their lives in ordinary death are 500. The figure for those who have been killed on the roads is much higher, and it is our obligation to ensure that we bring these acts which hurt people to an end.

TANZANIA

CCM Secretary General Returns From Visit to PRC
EA231548 Dakar PANA in English 1345 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 23 May (SHIHATA/PANA) — The secretary-general of the Communist Party of China (CPC), Mr Hu Yaobang, will visit Tanzania at the invitation of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM). CCM secretary-general, Mr Rashidi Kawawa told a press conference on his return from a two-week tour of the People's Republic of China, that he had extended an invitation to the Communist Party chief during his stay but said the date for the visit would be arranged later "between the two parties". Mr Kawawa announced also that he had signed a protocol of inter-party co-operation renewable after every two years. [Passage indistinct]

Nyerere Begins Visits to Denmark, Finland, Norway

For Nordic and Dar es Salaam coverage of the visits to Denmark, Finland, and Norway by President Nyerere, see the relevant country subsections in the Nordic Affairs section of the 30 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

UGANDA

Chief Magistrate Injured in Courtroom Attack

AB311740 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Kampala, May 31 (AFP) — Five people were wounded in yesterday's grenade attack on the Kampala chief magistrate in his courtroom, the Ugandan Government announced today.

Internal Affairs Minister John Luwuliza-Kirunda said that three people were hurt by the grenade blast besides Chief Magistrate John Obwangamoi and his clerk Alex Musoke. He said the chief magistrate was in great pain but that his life was not in danger and that his condition was "very stable".

The minister, a medical doctor, blamed the attack on antigovernment dissidents whom he called "fascist bandits". The government had been accused of holding people in detention without trial, but its efforts to bring people before the courts were being frustrated by the bandits who were trying to intimidate the judiciary with such attacks, Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda said.

Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda, who was himself the target of a grenade attack in Kampala two weeks ago, said the attacks were being carried out by small desperate groups of scattered bandits who had been forced to disperse from their "Luwero triangle" stronghold north of here after a recent Army operation.

According to the minister, the dissidents have broken up into small groups of two or three people, with a gun or grenade between them. "They are no longer a cohesive force," he said.

BENIN

Kerekou Meets Bishops on Closure of Schools

AB311200 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] The head of state held discussions this afternoon with a delegation of the Episcopal Conference of Benin now taking place in Ouidah. The delegation, consisting of the bishop of Abomey and vice president of the conference, His Lordship Agboka; the archbishop of Cotonou, His Grace De Souza; and His Lordship (Amessan), bishop of Porto Novo, had gone to consult the president of the Republic on the situation prevailing in the country following the closure of schools and the university. The delegation was led by His Lordship Agboka.

[Begin recording] [Agboka] We can on behalf of the episcopate to meet with the president of the republic concerning the situation currently prevailing in the country, especially following the closure of schools.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Could we know, Your Lordship, what you think of this situation and more precisely the acts of vandalism perpetrated by pupils manipulated by a group of student agitators?

[Agboka] What we think of the situation is that it is disturbing.

[Reporter] As you have just referred to the closure of schools and university institutions, what do you think of this measure?

[Agboka] Following the interview with the head of state, we now know that the state is taking steps to put the situation in order.

[Reporter] Your Lordship, what we wish to know is exactly what you said to the president. You have just said that the object of the visit was the situation prevailing at the national level following the demonstrations by pupils and students. Is it because you are worried that you went to see him for information or was it to ask for his leniency for some of the affected establishments?

[Agboka] It is actually because the situation is disturbing and because we, as religious leaders, are not indifferent to this situation which is causing concern among all Beninese. The head of state informed us about the situation, especially the measures which the state is taking. [End recording]

University, Schools Reopen

AB021300 Dakar PANA in French 1016 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Cotonou, 2 Jun (ABP-BEN/PANA) — The university and the schools all over the national territory will be reopened on 3 June 1985. The decision was made by the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, PRPB, at the end of the extraordinary session held in Cotonou on Friday under the chairmanship of President Kerekou, the head of state.

It will be recalled that all institutions of learning were closed last 6 May in the wake of the disturbances which occurred at the Beninese National University and which were characterized by acts of vandalism and looting.

According to the communique made public in Cotonou on Friday by the PRPB Central Committee, the session was devoted to the examination of the findings of the Investigations Commission set up by the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly with the view to clarifying the situation which prevailed during these events. The communique stated: The Central Committee has approved and hailed the measures taken by the head of state relative to the closre of the schools and the university and aimed at restoring order and security for people and property.

In addition to the decision to reopen schools, the PRPB Central Committee has instructed the Political Bureau to take the appropriate administrative and political sanctions against the responsible authorities who have been incompetent in discharging their duties on this occasion.

Lastly, an appeal has been made to the population to ensure that the 1984-85 academic year ends under good conditions.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Meets With Niger's President Kountche

AB010835 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] The third fair held under the Popular and Democratic Revolution — the Kenedougou fair — was opened yesterday in Orodara under the chairmanship of Comrade Thomas Sankara, president of the republic and chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, and in the presence of Niger President Seyni Kountche and a Malian delegation.

The Niger head of state, who was on his way back home from a visit to Mali, said that his visit to Orodara on the occasion of the fair, gave him the opportunity to realize how active the Kenedougou farmers are, adding that the province was endowed with immense economic potential. President Kountche stressed the need for Nigerois and Burkinabes to streamline their experiences and their strategies in order to fight desert encroachment and achieve self-sufficiency in food supply.

On the occasion of his visit, President Kountche conferred with Captain Thomas Sankara on political issues such as Chad and Western Sahara, as well as on economic matters just a few months to the upcoming OAU summit scheduled to take place in July.

Barracks Explosion Kills 3; Communique Issued

AB020814 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] The three comrades who were killed in the criminal explosion in the night from 31 May to 1 June at the Gounghin barracks were buried yesterday afternoon at the Gounghin military cemetery in the presence of Major Jean-Baptiste Lingan,

commander in chief of the National Armed Forces High Command. Comrades Sergeant Francois Yabre and Privates Goumgnibou Atitougou and Hiace Ilboudo were posthumously honored with the bronze medal of the Popular and Democratic Revolution [RDP].

Following the explosion, the National General Secretariat of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] has issued the following communique read by Second Lieutenant Barro:

Comrade CDR militants of Burkina Faso, the counterrevolutionaries, who have been hampered and bewildered by the increasing victories of the RDP, have chosen violence for some time now to resolve the conflict which exists between them and the revolution. In spite of the many physical aggressions inflicted on many of our comrades, we have managed to remain level-headed, aware as we were of our historic mission, which is a show of exemplary revoltionary discipline.

For us, the criminal explosion of the early hours of 1 June 1985 constitutes the ultimate provocation. The bodies of the three glorious martyrs being placed to rest at the cemetery of the new Ouagadougou military camp appeal for vengeance. The authors and accomplices of the crimes will be ruthlessly punished. Those who use sword and flame to attack the revolution will be destroyed by sword and flame. Comrades Yabre, Atitougou, and Ilboudo, who died with honor, will henceforth dictate how we must behave. Each CDR militant must now be prepared to assume his responsibility in the face of counterrevolution. This means increased vigilance and readiness to defend the revolution.

Candidates for the fifth execution post [in reference to earlier executions] are volunteering themselves through their criminal acts. Our revolutionary generosity forbids us to [words indistinct]. We will promptly match reactionary violence with revolutionary violence. He who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind. Fatherland or death, we will win!

GHANA

Agencies Meet To Assess Evacuation of Aliens

AB311852 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 31 May 85

[Newsreel]

[Text] An assessment meeting involving all agencies that took part in the evacuation of Ghanaians affected by the Nigerian quit order has taken place at Aflao. Pappoe Bruce was at the meeting and has come through with the report:

[Begin recording] After the expiry date of the Nigerian Government quit order for all aliens to leave, it became necessary for the National Mobilization Committee [NMC] to mobilize all available resources at its disposal to evacuate Ghanaians who were stranded. In pursuance of this objective, the committee started an exercise in the middle of the month to bring them home. At the assessment meeting was the Ghana ambassador in Benin, Christian Quarshie, Noble Gyisam, an official of the Ghana mission in Lome, and Major Gershon Lumo, commanding officer of the Aflao border post.

Speaking at the meeting, the chairman of the NMC, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, said unlike the 1983 exercise where everything was in a rush, the present one was highly successful. This is because there was swift communication between the agencies involved. These were the Ghana High Commission in Lagos, the mission in Benin and the Aflao border post. He, however, said the government could have saved a lot of money if Nigeria had extended the date for the closing of her borders to the deportees. He said there were a lot of these deportees who had chartered their own vehicles to transport them home but because of the border closure they could not come. This prompted the Mobilization Committee to commandeer vehicles at a fee to go to Benin to bring them home. Commodore Obimpeh thanked all the agencies that helped to make the exercise successful.

On his part, the Ghana ambassador in Benin, Mr Quarshie, expressed Ghana's appreciation to the president and the people of Benin for the assistance they gave the deportees. He said President Mathieu Kerekou was actively involved in the supply of food to the deportees. The ambassador, however, noted that the major problem facing his mission at the moment is food and transport. This is because it was highly impossible to convey two or three people who are now trickling in. He said what he intends to do now is to give them a place to stay till the number increases considerably before sending them home. Mr Quarshie appealed to the National Mobilization Committee to assist his mission if there is the need for transport.

An official of the Ghana mission in Lome, Noble Gyisam, also thanked the people of Anecho for the help they gave the Ghanaians who were involved in a fatal accident in the town. He announced that one of the victims has been transferred to Accra for further treatment and the other two are now responding well to treatment.

The commanding officer of the Aflao border post, Maj Lumo, announced that as of yesterday over 57,000 Ghanaian deportees had passed through the border. He said the whole exercise was successful because the agencies involved performed exceedingly well. [End recording]

Joint Ghana-Mali Cooperation Meeting Concludes

AB312050 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] A road transport agreement between Ghana and Mali is to be signed at the end next month. Air links between the two countries, which were discontinued in 1966, will soon be resumed. These are some of the decisions taken at the meeting of the ad hoc committee on transport and communications of the Ghana-Mali Permanent Joint Commission for cooperation which ended in Accra today.

In a closing address read for him, the secretary for transport and communications, Mr Kwame Peprah, observed that past agreements suffered adversly when they came for implementation. He said they were partially implemented or left totally

inoperative for lack of political will. He welcomed the setting up of a committee to see to the implementation of decisions taken by the committee.

The Malian ambassador to Ghana, Mr Halidou Toure, said if the two agreements are signed, Ghana's ports of Tema and Takoradi will be put to maximum use. He was happy that Ghana has agreed in principle to refine crude oil for Mali so as to reduce her oil import bill.

MALI

Kountche Discusses Drought; Leaves for Burkina

AB311924 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Niger Head of State General Seyni Kountche left Bamako this morning following his 24-hour working visit to Mali. He was seen off at the Bamako-Senou International Airport by the president, General Moussa Traore, who was accompanied by the members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, of the Bureau of the National Assembly, and of the constituted bodies. Prior to boarding, Gen Seyni Kountche granted an interview to Djibril M'boch. Gen Kountche, who is also the current chairman of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS], outlined the situation prevailing within the ICDCS member countries as well as the aims and objectives of the Interstate Committee.

[Begin Kountche recording] The main concern of all the leaders of the member countries of the ICDCS is the deterioration of our environment which has led to the scarcity of rains. The discussions I held with the Malian head of state and some of his closest advisers enabled me to gather some constructive but disturbing pieces of information. As far as I know the tributaries — the supporters of the River Niger — have never dried up. We therefore pray to God that these first rains which have started in Bamako should be signs of good luck for Mali and the whole region and should lead to a better situation for us.

The problem facing a large number of the ICDCS member countries as far as emergency aid is concerned is, first of all, the congestion at the ports, especially the lack of means of transportation between the ports and the countries to which this aid is destined and also within these countries themselves, thus hampering the transportation of the aid to the real people affected. This problem is felt severely in May and June as this period represents a very active period for the people. It is during this period that the people concerned must cultivate their farmlands and need much energy. By energy, I mean satisfy them by putting at their disposal the minimum vital force needed.

This proves what we told the international organizations ... as we told the donor countries and institutions, it is really necessary to reexamine the strategy, because, henceforth, we are forced to live with the drought, and that there is no need in giving food to someone if the person cannot receive it within the desired deadline and at the desired time.

Another aspect of my discussions with the Malian head of state is the phenomenom of desertification. Those who know Bamako and its surroundings ... there is no need going too far back ... just some 10 years ago, all the hills and the stretches of land surrounding Bamako were forest areas. It needs just a little more attention and observation to notice this. But, all the same, Bamako is more privileged than other areas of Mali as far as vegetation cover is concerned. I was very happy to see the strategy and the new policy adopted by the Malian authorities in the field of reafforestation. This policy, at any rate, is similar to that of Niger and the other countries of the Sahel.

This is a different issue: There are certain current issues which two African leaders cannot fail to dicuss whenever they meet. As you know, and as I said yesterday, I lauded President Traore's initiatives at bringing together our two brothers who have separated from each other — Presidents Hissein Habre and Goukouni. In politics, one needs patience, prudence, and discretion. For more than 5 years, Goukouni and Hissein Habre never lived in the same country nor in the same capital. If even the Bamako meeting has not yielded any concrete result, all the same, a decisive step was made here in the search. I was going to say that there was no exclusiveness and Malians, especially President Moussa Traore, must feel honored because, all the same, it was a mark of confidence that Hissein Habre and Goukouni agreed to come to Bamako. It was a first stage, and we hope that the second or third stage will materialize.

On the other hand, there is the problem of the SDAR. Mali and Niger subscribe to all the resolutions of all the international institutions, particularly our continental organizations. [End recording]

Gen Seyni Kountche also told Djibril M'boch that his country, Niger, is a candidate for the post of the OAU secretary general.

[Begin Kountche recording] This is no secret. Effectively, we are running for this office and we have confidence in the continental organization. It is a matter of confidence. We believe that for quite a number of years now, this post has been vacant. This is why Niger has submitted its candidacy and as I have told my brother and friend, we expect Mali's active support. [End recording]

NIGER

Soldiers Killed by Commandos 'Trained in Libya'

AB021226 Paris AFP in French 1157 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Niamey, 2 Jun (AFP) — Two Niger soldiers were killed and another 1 seriously wounded in the night from 29 to 30 May in a raid carried out by a commando of 14 men — all of them Niger nationals — against the administrative subdivision of Tchin Tabaraden, in the northeast of Niger, about 500 km northeast of Niamey, an authoritative source announced today in Niamey. The Republican Guard and the National Armed Forces fired back, killing 1 of the assailants and capturing 11 others. Two members of the group "trained in Libya," managed to escape and are now being actively sought, the same source said.

On 9 and 10 April 1982, a 14-man group of Tuaregs, including 13 Malians, were captured in Arlit, a mining town in the extreme north of Niger, while they were about to "carry out sabotage operations" against mining installations, sources closed to the Presidency of the Republic announced.

NIGERIA

Commentary on U.S. Role in Namibian Issue

AB011314 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Within and outside Africa, the eradication of apartheid and the independence of Namibia are recognized as Africa's two major problems. At the center of the problem is racist South Africa that has over the years defied world opinion and the United Nations resolutions to effect an orderly change in Namibia.

In retrospect, the issue of apartheid and Namibia prompted the New Delhi extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement last April. That meeting came out strongly in favor of increasing financial, material, military, and diplomatic support for SWAPO to enable it to intensify the liberation struggle. And early last month, a total of 35 Asian countries participated in a United Nations sponsored conference in Singapore aimed principally at mobilizing support for the independence of Namibia. Above all, the Africa Day anniversary, celebrated last week, featured messages from several countries of the world and world leaders that re-echoed the evils of apartheid and the challenges of the continent.

The answer to problems of apartheid and illegal occupation of Namibia lies in Africans themselves for the backing of nations with conscience. Unfortunately, because of obvious economic factors and personal survival, some African states inevitably cooperate with South Africa, their very archenemy. But experience has shown that such cooperations as the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa has not helped matters. Ever since the Nkomati Accord was signed, for example, the region has witnessed escalating confrontation between South Africa and her neighboring independent African states. While the racist clique pretends to be embarking on political and social reforms, it at the same time perpetuates its apartheid system in South Africa and Namibia. African states therefore have no alternative than to isolate South Africa in every aspect of human endeavor, the deteriorating economic climate of Africa notwithstanding.

In the words of the current chairman of the OAU, Dr Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, however difficult the economic problems of the rest of our countries in Africa, we must not become parties to trading with South Africa, to dialoging with South Africa or to compromise with South Africa's diplomacy. The formula from the OAU chairman on the occasion of Africa Day is indeed worth giving a chance, because its the duty of all African states first to isolate South Africa in theory and practice before genuine help comes from elsewhere. Although this line of action will be a painful and uphill task, what must be uppermost in our minds is that the level of outside support Africa gets in the boycott of South Africa will depend on the sacrifice that we are ready to make ourselves.

There is no denying the fact that apartheid system has survived up till now because of the support South Africa receives from its Western allies, especially the United States. The diabolical role of the Reagan administration on Namibia's independence has made United Nations resolutions on the territory a mockery of this century and seeks to reverse the gains earlier made in that region of Africa.

It is now up to African countries, be they in the north, east, west, central or Frontline States, to determine who their true friends are. Nigeria has made it abundantly clear that her true friends will be judged by the concerted action with Africa in the sacred obligation of removing the scourge of apartheid from the continent. There is no other better criteria. Africa can no longer allow massive food aid from the United States to drought-stricken states in Africa to divert its attention from measures that will accelerate the collapse or apartheid system and independence for Namibia. The key to attaining this goal is effective mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

It is very encouraging that the two major problems confronting Africa today are winning more sympathy worldwide. This is attested to by the increase in number of anti-apartheid demonstrations, symposia and conferences being held in various capital cities of the world. New Zealand, for example, that was once a staunch supporter of South Africa's apartheid system, is now on the side of the African cause. And Cuba's consistent pledge toward the realization of Namibia's independence is indeed reassuring. With this open support from Africa's sympathizers, what is needed now is sustained campaign of disinvestment in South Africa until the continent triumphs over the forces of exploitation and human degradation.

SENEGAL

Government Approves New Political Party

AB311610 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Dakar, May 31 (AFP) — Senegal has approved its 16th political party, the new Senegalese Democratic Union (UDS-R), the daily *LE SOLEIL* reported here today.

The newcomer to the West African nation's busy political scene is led by Mamadou Fall, a 64-year-old trade unionist and a former member of parliament for the opposition Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), which expelled him for "factional activities."

When it was set up in February, the new party described itself as "nationalist and progressive."

Mr. Fall told *LE SOLEIL* that he wanted to "unify healthy tendencies" with a view to creating a government of national unity.

Diouf Meets Somali Envoy, Discusses Relations
AB302248 Dakar PANA in French 1026 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Dakar, 30 May (APS-SEN/PANA) — "Senegal and Somalia are linked by deep-seated, fraternal privileged relations founded on their belonging to the Islamic world and Africa, on a common culture, and on their fight for a socialist and democratic Africa." This was said on Wednesday to President Abdou Diouf by the new Somalia ambassador to Senegal, Mr Said Hagi Mohamoud Farah, when he presented his credentials to the president at the palace of the Republic.

According to the Somali diplomat, "the Somali president and government greatly appreciate the positive role of Senegal and its unshakable faith in dialogue and brotherly consultation and cooperation with all the states of the African Continent." "We have always followed very closely and held in high esteem the effort made and the victories achieved by the Senegalese people — despite the persistent drought — in the economic and social fields for a democratic life," Mr Farah added. Replying to the Somali diplomat, the head of state recalled that "Senegal and Somalia have been for a long time the melting pot where various peoples are completely merged with their beliefs, their customs — in short, their cultures. That is why, said the president of the Republic," "on the major issues concerning African and the world, we share mostly identical views."

On the political front, added the head of state, "our two countries are pursuing internally the construction of a democratic and socialist society." Senegal and Somalia, being equally afflicted by drought and desert encroachment and confronted with the economic crisis, "had further reasons for coordinating and joining their actions in order to find the most appropriate solutions to the challenges facing them," President Diouf said.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Addresses Cabinda Oil Workers

MB011235 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade President Jose Eudardo dos Santos returned to Luanda last night after spending 48 hours in Cabinda Province, where he carried out intensive activities with party and government structures at the economic and political levels. The program undertaken by the nation's supreme leader in Cabinda accurately reflects the intensive and fruitful activity that marked his stay in that province. In addition to the tours that he made to the headquarters of the four municipalities that comprise the province, namely Belize, Buco-Zau, Cabinda and Cacongo, where he had the opportunity to familiarize himself with the essential aspects of their situation, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was in Malongo yesterday, more specifically at the Cabinda Gulf oil installations.

Malongo is another outstanding name. Malongo is on the dark path of the enemies of the People's Republic of Angola. Malongo is effectively at this moment the heart of our economy. Thus, Malongo was blacklisted by the enemy. Its history is perfectly well-known by all. At Malongo, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos addressed the workers:

[Begin recording] Comrade workers, we are here in a brief visit. [Words indistinct] Comrade Minister of Energy and Petroleum, wehave decided to come here in order to be with you, not only to listen to you, but above all to convey our militant and revolutionary greetings to you. [Applause] It is not the first time that we are visiting this enterprise. We were also here about 3 or 4 years ago, perhaps longer than that. I think we came here in 1978. At that time, some problems were posed to us through the party structures, namely the comrade secretary of the Central Committee for the production center and also through the minister of energy and petroleum. The workers let us know of some concerns and some problems that they were then facing. I know that some of theseproblems thanks to the efforts of the comrade minister of energy and petroleum and some of his aides, were partially over-come. Other problems as you pointed them out here in a message that was read are being studied by the leadership of the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and the Angolan National Fuel Company. I hope that these problems will receive attention and within our possibilities find just and satisfactory solutions.

We are present here at this moment not only to observe the efforts all the workers of this important sector have been making to promote the economy, the personal well-being and that of our people, but also to learn of the prospects which are envisaged and what the real possibilties are for us to increase the production and thus increase the foreign exchange earnings of our people. According to the information we have gathered here, there are prospects for the development of the oil industry in Zaire Province. This is an extremely important time for us.

We can also say that Angolan and foreign leaders and officials were happy to hear that the workers of this enterprise have been [words indistinct]. This is that they are dedicated workers who are ready to do their best. They have been increasing the production level [passage indistinct]. We wish to encourage you to continue with this dedication in the implementation of our labor tasks because your contribution made by Cabinda Gulf workers and all workers in the national petroleum sector is extremely important. I would even say that it vital to the survival and the developement of our whole national economy.

I have not come here to make a big speech. This is my first contact with the comrades.: A short while ago, there was an attempt to sabotage the installations which are here. It was frustrated due to the vigilance and the resolve of our Armed Forces [words indistinct]. Once again, fortunately, our Armed Forces [words indistinct] prepared and our combatants were able to confront with determination and courage and defeat the South African bandit groups which had once again bring deep disgrace upon the Angolan people. I call on all comrade workers here to heighten vigilance. It is fundamental that the oil sector should continue to make progress with the same enthusiasm, with the same vitality as it is now. This is not only a vital need but also a strategic need in the defense of our independence and our revolution. In fact references were made here that many workers have achieved satisfactory levels in the technical and professional training and some are trained to handle the most advanced skills in the oil field. We know that a great effort is being made to train cadres in the country, at the enterprise, and at the petroleum school and abroad. This is our desire and that of our party and government. We should make rapid progress. We should acquire the necessary scientific knowledge to exploit with our knowledge and our own efforts Angola's immense resources. This will contribute to the well-being of all the Angolan people. It will also contribute to the development and promotion of the People's Republic of Angola.

I end my speech by wishing you comrades good health, good work. The MPLA-Labor Party and our government depends on you, which was in fact stressed here in a message read our by the Trade Union Commission.

The MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola trusts in your efforts and the efforts of the Angolan working class. It trusts in your intelligence and your great capacity. I trust in your great capacity. We work, as the late president Agostinho Neto told us, so that in Angola we may in fact build a nation of workers.

The struggle [crowd shouts: continues!] for the people's [crowd shouts: power!] And victory [crowd shouts: is certain!]

Thank you. [Applause]

ANGOP Comments on Break in RSA Negotiations

MB021245 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Jun 85

[ANGOP commentary: "The Falacious Boer Argument"]

[Text] Racist South Africa, through statements by the foreign minister of the minority and repressive regime installed in Pretoria, has informed its Western allies, whose news agencies put themselves at its service, that the Angolan Government was

looking for a pretext to interrupt negotiations on the withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from its territory.

When put this way, things appear to be the exact opposite of reality. As usual, the apartheid regime presents facts regarding the South African problem according to its own interests by inverting the truth and trying to present false statements as the valid ones in the vitiated argumentation that it uses. In this way it ignores the very recent and shameful reverse that it suffered before the international community with the neutralization by the Angolan Defense and Security Forces of one of its commando groups in Cabinda Province as part of its escalation of attacks on the People's Republic of Angola that have been carried out for years by invading, destroying, and sabotaging from the neighboring occupied Namibian territory. It is once again calling for complacence by its Western allies toward the crusade of terror that it is promoting. The problem highlights the presence of internationalist forces in Angola and conceals the truth of the matter. This has become — because it has been often repeated — an operation which is incapable of convincing anyone at all.

With all brazeness, as if it were not South Africa itself which was the aggressor, as if it were not South Africa's soldiers, weapons, and agents which feed the war that the Angolan people are successfully confronting without demoralization for peace and peaceful coexistence, Mr Pik Botha adds that this means Angola has never shown interest in finding a settlement to this problem. In terms of diplomatic ethics, we think that either Mr Pik Botha does not take what he is saying seriously, or he thinks that he is addressing a less mature audience. Overly concerned with cleaning up South Africa's image before the world at a time when even its most direct accomplices are unable to conceal dissatisfaction with the gravity of the conduct of its government, when evidence of its criminal activities are presented to the international public opinion, the racist minister clings to a very used cliche, as he would to a lifebuoy, that all its actions, however illegitimate and threatening they might be, are intended to ensure the defense of South Africa against the communist threat.

Thus, it continues to try to place on equal footing the attacked and the aggressors, internationalists, and invaders, conditioning the return of Namibia to its people on the withdrawal of the Cuban contingent, which is in Angola helping to ensure national sovereignty and the territorial integrity from Boer attacks. However, time has run out for a game of words and mankind is calling, more than ever before, as did the late immortal poet, for vigorous action which will stamp out from the continent the seeds of terror with which the racist clique is besmirching the African land. Some 20 million South African blacks are calling for this action. The same call is also made by the peoples who are also being subjected to the constant attacks by the Pretoria bloody boot. Hence Mr Botha's concern and the reason why he appears to be contradicting himself before everybody.

The inviability of the linkage [preceding word in English], which is unacceptable from the juridical viewpoint, as has just been stated by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and unacceptable from any other viewpoint, is a critical issue of the southern African conflict, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain this fallacious argumentation with mature people.

UNITA To Host Foreign Opposition Leaders' Talks

LD312330 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Leaders of the Angolan, Mozambican, Cuban, Nicaraguan, and Afghan opposition movements will be meeting this weekend at the UNITA Central Headquarters in Jamba, southern Angola. This was reported in Lisbon earlier today by Radio Commercial which added that a further meeting will be held in Washington in July.

Quoting a journalistic source in South Africa, Radio Commercial added that the opposition groups meeting in Jamba have established close ties among themselves and are all supported by certain U.S. circles.

Several Portuguese reporters are currently covering the activities of Jonas Savimbi's movement. A group of journalists from several countries and other guests have already left for Jamba.

Further on Meeting

MB020642 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Representatives of the armed bandit movements in six countries are gathering this weekend at a meeting sponsored by U.S. reactionary organizations at the UNITA base of Jamba in southern Angola near the South African [as heard] border. Under strong South African military protection, terrorists operating in Angola, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and Laos intend to create an international front. This was reported in South Africa.

The sponsors of the organization are American citizens for freedom, who include big U.S. financiers. This proves that international terrorism is organized and led by imperialism.

The BBC said the day before yesterday that despite the fact that the U.S. Congress has vetoed funds to support the armed bandits operating in various countries, various U.S. conservative millionaires provide their own cash worth millions of dollars.

Security Forces Kill 115 UNITA Members

MB010812 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The UNITA puppet bands are continuing to suffer heavy casualties which are attributed to the high degree of the battle readiness of the Angolan Defense and Security Forces. Some 115 counterrevolutionaries were killed and 3 captured in operations launched in Bengo, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Moxico, and Cuando Cubango Provinces. During these operations carried out by battalions of our Defense and Security Forces, in addition to the heavy casualties the puppets suffered, they also lost large quantities of war materiel and documents. Now we will give you a report on the operations launched by our glorious FAPLA forces in the 9th Military Region from a Malanje correspondent.

[Unidentified reporter] In pursuit of the UNITA criminal bands, instruments of ultraracist South Africa, the national Defense and Security Forces stationed in the 9th Military Region captured a quantity of war materiel from the enemy between 25 and 27 May. This war materiel includes 94,900 rounds of ammunition for AKM and G-3 weapons, 634 projectiles for RPG-7 rocket launchers and 60- and 81-mm mortars, 20 antitank and 103 antipersonnel mines, 355 hand grenades, 129 RPG-7 warheads,525 kgs of dynamite, 200 meters of (?fuse), and 1 [word indistinct]. According to a military source, the Defense and Security Forces in the 9th Military Region, which comprises the Provinces of Malanje and Cuanza Norte, are victoriously pursuing the fight against this gang of bandits who are trained, armed, supplied, and infiltrated into our country by racist South Africa.

NAMIBIA

Van Niekerk Comments on Support for MPC

MB311143 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The outgoing administrator general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, says it is important that population groups in South-West Africa should place the country's interests before their own. He said in an interview with the South-West African Broadcasting Corporation that he was convinced that most people in the country were prepared to cooperate to find a peaceful solution to problems. Dr van Niekerk has been appointed the new South African minister of health and welfare.

Referring to his term of duty in South-West Africa, Dr van Niekerk said he considered the progress of political parties with the establishment of an interim government as one of the highlights. Dr van Niekerk said he was surprised at the support the Multiparty Conference enjoyed abroad. He said the domestic parties had succeeded at the Lusaka Conference isn proving that SWAPO was not the sole representative of the territory's inhabitants.

Referring to his new duties, which he will assume on 1 July, Dr van Niekerk said he would strive to extend the population development program in South Africa. He said the program was based on a report by the Science Committee of the President's Council, which he had helped to compile before being appointed administrator general of South-West Africa.

SWAPO on Reagan's Role in UN Resolution

EA311419 Dakar PANA in English 1015 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 31 May (PANA) — The South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia yesterday vowed to continue to wage the liberation struggle inside the territory until it becomes independent. A SWAPO representative, Hidipo Hamutenya, told a conference on peace and security in southern Africa in Arusha, northern Tanzania, that the movement vehemently rejects the interim government imposed by South Africa, saying that it would be composed of puppets. He said as long as President Reagan was in power the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 which calls for the territory's independence, would not be possible.

The SWAPO representative said the U.S. Administration continued to insist on linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from neighboring Angola. We do not expect anything to happen in the next three years, as long as Reagan is in power, Hamutenya told the conference. Mineral-rich Namibia is ruled by racist South Africa in defiance of UN resolutions.

SOUTH AFRICA

Opposition Leader Comments on New Cabinet

MB311035 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Opposition leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert says he is not surprised by the new appointments to the South African Cabinet. He says the president could have made radical changes but appears to have played safe. Dr Slabbert's comments follow an announcement by President P.W. Botha of three new ministers and two deputy ministers both from the Indian and colored houses of Parliament.

[Begin Slabbert recording] The president could either have used this opportunity to make major reshuffles and send some of his ministers off to graze as it were, or he was simply going to make do with the available people that he has.. There are some minor interesting aspects. For example, the colored and Indian cabinet ministers still do not have portfolios but overall I would say it is the old faces that have been shifted around and some new faces without portfolios. [End recording]

SUNDAY TIMES Discusses Cabinet Changes

MB021020 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Jun 85 p 28

[Editorial: "An Effective Demolition Job"]

[Text] There was a time in South Africa when every cabinet reshuffle would induce a bad case of the tremors in the body politic. The prime minister's rearrangement of his ministers and their portfolios would be examined as intently as a sangoma's [traditional medicine practitioner] throw of the bones to establish who was in and who out of political favour, whose constituency had been slighted and whose favoured.

It is a measure of South Africa's new political life that these habits now appear distinctly old-fashioned, responses of an earlier, simpler age. For President Botha's intricate cabinet formation dance reflects not so much changes in cabinet popularity but the rapidly changing structure of our politics.

Thus are new portfolios fashioned out of a few relics of the old and the demands of the new. Thus has the once mighty empire of co-operation and development — the "Bantu administration" state-within-a-state which controlled the lives of this country's black citizens from birth to death, and was the all-powerful

instrument of the Verwoerdian dream — been effectively dismembered.

Its departure to the peculiar hereafter reserved for failed political ideologies and the absorption of most of its remaining functions by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, is as clear an indication of the Government's new commitment to the absorption of South Africa's black citizens into the central political processes as a dozen declarations of intent.

Indeed, for the last five months, since he signalled the start of real and fundamental change in his opening speech to Parliament, President Botha has resembled nothing so much as an architect who, having laboured for 36 years to build a monumental policy, looks at the finished product and decides to dismantle it brick by brick. For, when one looks back at the announcements and commitments of the last five months, little remains of the once giant apartheid edifice. The infamous sex laws have gone, so has the Political Interference Act. Ninety-nine year leasehold is to be changed to full property rights for urban blacks, central business districts are to be opened to all races. Forced removals have been frozen and blacks promised representation in second-tier government. The government is committed to look afresh at the question of black South African citizenship, at influx control and at the last redoubt of job reservation in the mines. Separate residential areas remain as a last lonely witness to a discredited past. But most of the bricks have gone. This week President Botha effetively removed the foundation stone.

Conservative Party Leader Criticizes Government

MB311738 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, says that treason is being committed against the Afrikaner and other whites in their own country. Speaking at the congress of the Afrikaner Volkswag in Pretoria on Afrikaner culture and American liberalism, Dr Treurnicht said he was dumbfounded over the cold-blooded and indifferent manner in which whites were being deprived of their right to self-determination. He referred especially to the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act. The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] Mr Jaap Marais, also addressed the congress. He said South Africa's biggest problem at present was a weak government which was allowing the Americans to openly interfere in South Africa's affairs, under the banner of constructive engagement.

RAPPORT Views New Afrikaner Organization

MB312002 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 26 May 85 p 7

[Article by Abraham Luckhoff: "New Afrikaner Secret With Strange Name"]

[Text] Pretoria — A new secret Afrikaner organization — with the strange name of Toekomsgesprek [Talk of the Future] — was exposed this week. The organization's ideal is the establishment of an Afrikaner state "to bring together what belongs together and break through the era of the great lies." It is possible that this movement may become the new rightwing Broederbond [League of Brothers, secret Afrikaner movement].

Toekomsgesprek is not to be confused with another rightwing organization, Vereeniging van Oranjewekers [Union of Orange Workers] which recently announced that it plans to start a new white homeland at Morgenzon in the eastern Transvaal.

The new organization wants to fight for the heart of the Afrikaner at every level of society, but will in particular concentrate on the youth, the three Afrikaner churches, and the cultural arena.

According to secret documents which came into the possession of *DIE BURGER* newspaper in Cape Town, it would appear that Toekomsgesprek has close ties with the CP [Conservative Party], the Afrikaner Volkswag, AV [Afrikaner National Guard] and other far right organizations.

However, both Dr A.P. Treurnicht, leader of the CP, and Prof Carel Boshoff, leader of the AV, that they have any formal ties with Toekomsgesprek.

In a strongly worded statement, Prof Boshoff rejected the allegations that the AV is a front for Toekomsgesprek as "laughable and unfounded."

In a confidential Circular No 6 of February, a summary is given of the opening address of the chairman of Toekomsgesprek at the meeting of the national executive of the organization on 24 November 1984. According to reports, the chairman is Mr Kallie van der Merwe, a former engineer and one-time head of the East Rand Administration Board.

The National Executive, like the Executive Council of the Broederbond and that of the Ruiterwag [Mounted Guard], is the top authority of the movement, which is said to have a membership of about 500. Like the Broederbond and the Ruiterwag, Toekomsgesprek is divided into cells, called discussion groups. The movement is also considering using the name of Volksbond [National Union].

In the circulars, the chairman outlines the ideals for which the movement will strive:

— The ideal of an Akrikaner state, where they can rule themselves;

— The ideal of Christian nationalism, based on Calvinism, with the Bible as foundation;

— The principle of justice towards all national groups.

The achievement of these ideals will mean a process of disengagement and withdrawal. This withdrawal is "not an oxwagon cult. We are not living in the past ... nor are we blind and unrealistic. Those who want to mix for the sake of so-called peace and progress, those who refuse to recognize the strength of ethnicity, they are the ones blind to the realities of the day.

"The time of all of us is very limited. Besides, many of our members are engaged in other areas of national endeavor, for example the party political field, South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, FAK [Federation of Art and Culture], and the Volkswag.

"The rapid and punctual transmission of the results of our ideas to conservative parliamentarians is vitally important."

In the same circular, an urgent call is made to discussion groups to send as many conservatives as possible to the FAK congress in July. Church councils are asked by name to see to it that the proper peoples are sent to the FAK congress in Bloemfontein.

In a detailed study tiled "Church Commotion and Agitation;" next year's general synod of the DRC [Dutch Reformed Church] is seen as a significant power struggle between leftwing and conservative theologians.

In another study, a strategy is presented regarding the youth, which indicates that the existing AV should be used.

STAR Questions SADF Activity in Angola

MB011111 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 May 85 p 12

[Editorial: "A Very Odd Affair at Cabinda"]

[Text] What are South African military personnel doing in Angola's northernmost province of Cabinda — about 1200 km north of the Namibian border, and several weeks after our last troops were supposed to have left the country? The question comes up crisply after reports of the ambush of a commando unit in which two men were killed and another captured. The Angolans claim the unit was preparing to sabotage an important oil complex. The South African authorities have a rather different story.

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, acknowledged yesterday that small military groups were deployed north of the border. They were there, he said, to gather information on SWAPO and ANC bases and "Russian surrogate forces". He did not concede the casualties, but he did admit to concern that contact had been lost with one such small group.

Beyond that, the official statement raises more questions than it answers. It seems surprising that there should be SWAPO or ANC bases — or even a Cuban presence that directly concerns Pretoria — so far in the north. Cabinda is not an integral part of Angola, but an enclave separated by a strip of Zairean territory.

In past instances South Africa has been less than frank — to put it mildly — about its role in Angola. The Luanda regime doesn't have the greatest record of veracity either, but in this instance its account seems more likely to be believed. Already an international storm is building up after General Viljoen's disclosure.

Informed sources believe it quite posible that special South African forces might be working with Dr Savimbi's UNITA rebels deep inside Angola. Lately UNITA's operational sphere has widened and Pretoria's links with Dr Savimbi have become more visible.

If that is indeed what the Cabinda engagement was all about, it means that once again South Africa has been caught with its pants down. Whatever the exact aim of the South African unit in northern Angola, it shouldn't have been there. Again Pretoria's credibility must suffer. At best it appears to have broken a cardinal rule of successful cheating — if you must do it, don't get caught.

CITIZEN Decries U.S. Disinvestment Campaign

MB011119 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 May 85 p 6

[Editorial: "U.S. Madness"]

[Text] Something crazy is happening in America. It is as if its legislators are hellbent on curbing America's influence, and the influence of American companies, in this country.

It is as if students, liberals, blacks and other minorities are incapable of finding any subject other than South Africa over which to express their frustrations, ignoring America's own failures and the far more terrible things happening on other countries, like the ghastly civil war developing in the Lebanon.

It is as if Americans, who became great international traders and financiers in a spirit of free enterprise, are determined to introduce a new principle that Americans can only trade with, and invest in, countries which are given a stamp of approval, and conversely that Americans will not trade with or invest in countries that are not acceptable to those who decide they aren't.

It's a crazy situation, for after South Africa, which country that trades with America, or has American companies operating within its borders, will feel safe?

For the time may well come when pressure groups which do not approve of its domestic policies will force disinvestment or some form of economic sanctions.

Or are we to suppose that America will only single out South Africa for such treatment as it is receiving now?

And are we to suppose, too, that the bleeding hearts, do-gooders and legislators worried about their own constituences will close their eyes to worse things happening elsewhere, in countries where the people are truly enslaved, in countries where there are Marxist dictatorships, in countries where human rights of any kind hardly exist?

As for colleges, states and cities in America which are hellbent on forcing pension funds to divest from companies trading with South Africa, is this not a new principle, too, that it is not what investments are best for the funds, but which countries companies trade with? In other words, is the principle to be that the funds must only invest in companies that satisfy the pressure groups and politicians for reasons other than pure investment?

And after South Africa, will these pressure groups and politicians not determine which other companies and countries are to be drawn into this kind of discriminatory witchhunt?

Mind you, if you think that America is a country of splendid integration, where people of all races have the same opportunities in life, you will be disillusioned when you read that a New York conference organised by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People has been given a gloomy picture of economic and educational progress for blacks.

Among staggering statistics produced about the lot of young American blacks were the following:

Fifty percent of young blacks in the United States are unemployed; 25 percent under the age of 25 have never held a job; one in six has been arrested by the age of 19; more than 10,000 blacks between the ages of 15 and 19 die each in homicides.

Figures quoted in our own Parliament are that 15 percent of American blacks are unemployed, compared with a national average of 6 percent, and 10-million U.S. blacks live below the poverty line.

America would do well to clean up its own backyard before it condemns South Africa and prescribes what it should do.

What the Americans don't understand is that disinvestment and economic measures against South Africa will be counter-productive.

They will retard reform, not advance it, and they will cause a wave of anti-Americanism that the United States has not experienced since the attempt by Vice-President Mondale in the Carter era to push one man, one vote majority rule down our throats.

In that kind of atmosphere, America's influence will be nil.

For this country will never dance to America's tune.

ANC Welcomes Danish Decision on New Investments

MB311911 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has welcomed the decision of the Danish parliament to prohibit new investment in South Africa by Danish firms and investors.

ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo said in a statement released in Lusaka today that the decision was a reaffirmation by both the Danish parliament and the people of their firm and resolute commitment to the global struggle against the apartheid system in South Africa.

Mr Nzo said it was an effective response to mounting calls for the total international isolation of the apartheid regime and for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the South African regime.

SWAZILAND

Bhekimpi Meets With Mozambique Foreign Minister

MB311909 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] A Mozambican delegation led by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano this afternoon held high-level talks with the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, at Manzana Royal Guesthouse. The Mozambican team, which carried President Machel's goodwill message to the queen regent, expressed its gratitude on the continued good relations between the two countries, and also ensured support and solidarity of President Machel to the queen regent, the Liqoqo [Supreme Council of State], the people, and the Government of Swaziland.

Mr Chissano further stated that his mission is also to accelerate the pace of contacts between the two neighbor countries and how these contacts can be maintained by visits of the leaders of the two countries together.

In reply, the prime minister, who represented the queen, said it was gratifying to note that President Machel has not forsaken the good relations initiated by the late king, and said as neighbors they should always work together in solving each others problems. He said Swaziland would always pray that peace and good health exist in Mozambique and Swaziland.

The Mozambican delegation, which arrived by plane this afternoon, flew back home after the 2-hour of talks. The prime minister's party was made up of members of the Liqoqo, cabinet ministers, and indvuna [governor] of Elusaseni, Samuel Dube.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Meets RSA Church Alliance Leader

MB291842 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and patron of the United Democratic Front, has ended his 2-day visit to Zambia. Dr Boesak, who held discussions with President Kaunda, had earlier this year visited Mozambique for talks with President Samora Machel. At the end of Dr Boesak's visit, President Kaunda called on America to end its policy of constructive engagement with South Africa in order, as he put it, to avoid an explosion in southern Africa.

ZIMBABWE

SUNDAY MAIL Discusses U.S. Policy on Sanctions

MB010755 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English
26 May 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Strange logic"]

[Text] The reasons given by a U.S. State Department spokesman, Mr Edward Djerejian, for imposing sanctions against Nicaragua,

and for refusing to do so against South Africa, are most strange, to say the least. They represent warped logic and warped thinking.

Justifying sanctions against Nicaragua, he says: "It is not improving its human rights record . . . seeks to export revolution . . . threatens U.S. security . . . is allied with our adversaries."

Opposing sanctions against South Africa, Mr Djerejian says that in South Africa "there is evidence of continuing reform . . . away from apartheid . . . economy is 30 times larger than Nicaragua's and much less vulnerable to impact of sanctions".

The reasons for sanctions are not reasons, but excuses. Such a small country like Nicaragua, poor and struggling to drive away poverty, can never constitute a threat to the security of a superpower like the U.S. The truth is that the U.S. administration does not want an independent state in that region: it wants puppet and lickspittle states. Nicaragua's sin is her love for full independence.

The reasons for opposing sanctions against South Africa reveal elements of affinity with fascism. No single African in South Africa would admit that there is change in the evil system in that country. And any objective test reveals that the apartheid system, with its law regard for and oppression of the majority black people, remains intact and inexorable. The blacks are thoroughly and effectively denied any democratic rights in their motherland.

They are diseased eyes — suffering from myopia, astigmatism or a combination of the two — that see any change for the better in South Africa.

The argument that sanctions should not be imposed on South Africa because its economy is strong and "less vulnerable to the impact of sanctions" represents stupid and immoral rationalisation.

According to Mr Djerejian, evil regimes must not be subjected to sanctions if they have strong economies: only small states with weak econmies must be boycotted. This is the acme of immorality in international affairs. It ennobles "might is right", the law of the jungle, and makes national weakness a punishable sin.

That sanctions will hit blacks harder is a popular fascist superstition. It was used ad absurdem by the enemies of the liberation of Zimbabwe. Strangely, it is said by the very oppressors and enemies of blacks.

We wish to salute U.S. congressmen for moving and supporting a bill to impose sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa, despite opposition by the U.S. Administration — which is anachronistic and lives in a cloudcuckooland of make-believe.

The congressmen have grasped the real truth, though belatedly, that you cannot change a decidedly evil man by embracing and osculating him.

The policy of "constructive engagement" is most naively conceived and goes down in history as one of the most spurious and self-deceptive policies that any governemnt has ever advocated. It is a shameful policy.